# THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## THE NEW SENATORS.

**Hon. Richard J. Ogelsby, Hon. Louis V. Bogy, Hon. John B. Gordon, Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon, Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey, Hon. Simon B. Conover, Hon. John H. Mitchell.**

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

**Our New Senators.**

On the fourth of March there were twenty-four vacancies in the United States Senate. Nine were filled by re electing those who had formerly served, fourteen by the election of new Senators, and one, Louisiana, remains unfilled.

**Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois,** was born in Oldham county on the 25th of July, 1824, where he resided with his parents until his twelfth year, when he went to Illinois, where he has since made his home.

In 1844 he commenced reading law with Silas W. Robbins of Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He practiced his profession until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he entered the army as a private, but was immediately commissioned as Lieutenant, with which rank he served under Generals Scott and Taylor, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cero Gordo. After the war closed he returned to the practice of law in Illinois until 1849 he went to California, and spent two years in the gold mines. From 1851 to 1856 he was again practicing law in Illinois, and in 1852 was one of the Presidential electors on the Scott ticket. In 1856–7 he made a tour of Europe. In 1858 he was nominated by the Republican Convention of his district for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. James C. Robinson.

In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate. At the end of the first session he resigned and accepted a commission as Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry. He commanded a brigade on Grant's extreme right at the battle of Fort Donelson, and for meritorious conduct at that battle he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. At the battle of Corinth he was severely and it was supposed fatally wounded. After recovery he again took the field. In April, 1873, was promoted to a Major Generalship.

After repeated attempts to retire from the service in consequence of wounds, his resignation was finally accepted in May, 1864, on the same day upon which he received the Republican nomination for Governor.

Returning home, he entered vigorously into the campaign, and after a most spirited canvass, was elected by some thirty-one thousand majority.

At the close of his Gubernatorial term he returned to private life at Decatur, Illinois.

In May, 1872, he was again nominated for Governor, to which office he was elected by a majority of between forty-one and forty-two thousand votes. He was inaugurated Governor on the 13th of January, 1873. On the 22d he was elected to the U. S. Senate, receiving 119 votes against 86 for Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and on the 23d he resigned his commission as Governor to accept the new office.

**Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of Missouri,** was born in St. Genevie county in the State he now represents, April 9th, 1813. He attended a common school in his native village for a time, and at the age of thirteen, was sent to a little school kept by a Swiss a few miles from the town, which he attended for two years. At the age of fifteen years he was afflicted with white swelling, from the effects of which he is still a little lame.

After partial recovery and while still on crutches he went to a school in Peveg county, Mo., kept by Catholic Priests of the Lazerus Order, where as remained for about five months.

When about seventeen years old, he obtained a situation as clerk in a "general store" in his native town at a salary of $200 per annum, one-half of which he agreed to receive in trade. Here he remained for a year, occupying his evenings in reading law by himself. He then went to Kaskaskia, Ill., and continued his study of law with Judge Nathaniel Pope.

When the Black Hawk war broke out, he enlisted as a private and served during the war, participating in the battles of Wisconsin Heights and Bad Axe.

When the war closed he returned to Judge Pope's office and continued his studies. In 1833 he went to the University of Transylvania, at Lexington, Ky., to complete his studies, and in the spring of the next year he taught a country school, to raise funds to pay for his legal education.

In 1835 he returned to Missouri and commenced the practice of law at St. Louis.

In 1840-1 and 1854-5 he was a member of the State Legislature.

In 1847 he purchased an interest in the Pilot Knap Iron mines and the Iron Mountain Railroad, and in 1860 he owned one-half the stock of the former Company and was President of the latter.

He was at one time President of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, and an active member of the Board of School Commissioners of that place.

In 1852 he was nominated by the Democrats, and took the field against Thos. H. Benton. In 1863 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the St. Louis district. In 1866 he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Johnson, but the Senate refused to confirm him, and he went out of office shortly after the next succeeding session of Congress.

Last year he was elected as Alderman and President of the City Council of St. Louis. He was elected to the Senate in January as a Democrat over J. B. Henderson, receiving the entire Democratic vote, which comprised about two-thirds of the Legislature.

**Hon. John B. Gordon, of Georgia,** is a native of the State he now represents in the United States Senate. He was born in Upson county, on the 6th of February, 1832. He received his education at the University of Georgia, and graduated in 1852. After leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1855 he embarked in an enterprise for developing the coal interests in north western Georgia, in which business he was engaged at the commencement of the war. He raised a company for the rebel army, along the Georgia and Alabama line, which was assigned to the Sixth Alabama Regiment, and upon the organization of the regiment was successively elected Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

His regiment joined the Army of Northern Virginia (rebel) in May, 1861, and its commandant served therein until the close of the war. At the battle of Antietam, Colonel Gordon received five wounds, two in his right leg, one through his left arm and through his left cheek. After this battle he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the Georgia Brigade, formerly commanded by General Lowton, then Quartermaster General.

On the 12th of May, 1864, he led the celebrated charge at Spotsylvania Court House, and won the title of "the man of the 12th of May," and a promotion to the rank of Major General. From that time he commanded Stonewall Jackson's Division, and after the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg he was in command of one wing of Lee's Army, General Longstreet commanding the other. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in various enterprises looking to the material interests of Georgia and the South.

In 1869, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of his State, running against Bullock. He was elected by the United States Senate over Hon. A. H. Stephens, Benjamin H. Hill, H. Fielder and O. T. Akerman, receiving 112 out of 202 votes.

**Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon, of North Carolina,**

was born in Beneomb (now Transylvania) county, N. C., on the 15th day of September, 1830.

He is a self-educated man, having but limited means and schooling. He studied law and was admitted to the Supreme bar of his State in 1852, and thereafter served, at various times, as County Attorney, in several counties.

In 1860 he was nominated by the Union Whigs for the lower house of the State Legislature, to which office he was elected by a majority of twenty-six votes.

He took an active part with the Whigs in the Legislature of 1860-61, in opposition to secession, but when finally out-voted, and the State undertook to secede, he went with his people and did what he could to preserve law and order in his State.

He was made solicitor of the Eighth Circuit Court, by the appointment of Judge French, and afterwards elected by the Legislature of 1861-62 to the same office, which he held during the continuance of the war.

At the close of the war he became a Conservative candidate for the Constitutional Convention, called under Johnson's reconstruction proclamation, but was defeated by 17 votes.

In 1866, the first Legislature organized in North Carolina after the war, elected him Judge of the Superior Courts, in which capacity he served until August, 1867, when he resigned rather than exercise, while sitting as Civil Judge, General Sickles' military orders, regulating the proceedings of Courts, &c., believing that to execute said orders would be a violation of the Constitution, and of his oath of obligation.

Under the Congressional reconstruction measure he was nominated by the Conservatives for Governor. He declined to run for that office, but accepted a nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

In 1871 he was one of the Conservative candidates on the Convention ticket in Wake county, and was defeated with the rest of the Conservative ticket.

On the 25th of May, 1872, he was nominated by the Conservative Convention, at Greensboro, for Governor of the State.

His opponent—Caldwell—was declared elected by 1,960 majority, which Mr. Merrimon believes was obtained by "counting," and not by the actual vote.

He was elected to the United States Senate by a combination of the Republicans with some twenty Democrats, receiving 87 votes against 72 for Governor Vance. He will act with the Democratic Senators on party questions.

**Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas,** is the youngest member of the Senate and the youngest ever admitted to a seat in that honorable body.

He was born in Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, February 28, 1842, received an academic education and left his native State at an early age and located in Oberlin, Ohio, from which place he enlisted as a private in a battery of light artillery. After a short rendezvous in Camp Dennison, was sent to the Southern battle fields. He fought his first battle at Shiloh under General Grant, where as First Lieutenant he commanded two pieces of artillery.

His second battle was fought at Perrysville, under General Buell. At Stone river and Chickamauga he fought under General Rosecrans and was Inspector of Artillery on the staff of General Thomas.

At the battle of Mission Ridge he commanded a battery, and after the battle was promoted to a Captainey.

In 1864 he was transferred to the army of the Potomac and assigned to the command of the first Ohio battery (6th army corps), and in that ever-memorable campaign under General Grant, was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg He was in command of the historic "Fort Hell" in front of Petersburg during the siege, and participated actively in nearly all the engagements which closed the terrible drama, and which compelled the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

After the surrender he returned with his command to Toledo, Ohio, when he was appointed Colonel of the Ohio Artillery.

The war over, Col. Dorsey resigned this position and gave his attention to business pursuits, and in Sandusky, Ohio, organized the now well-known "Sandusky Tool Company," of which he was elected manager.

This company under his efficient management became, and is now, one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the country.

From the close of the war until 1870, Colonel Dorsey took a leading and prominent part in the politics of Ohio, identifying himself with the Radical Republicans of the times, and was frequently tendered positions of honor and profit, which he invariably peremptorily declined.

He was Chairman of the Congressional and County Central Committees for several years, and in that capacity rendered most important and valuable service.

Early in January, 1870, (on the same day that he was re-elected manager of the Sandusky Coal Company), he was, without his solicitation or knowledge, elected President of the Arkansas Central Railway Company, which he accepted, and at once proceeded to his new field of labor in Arkansas, where he took a careful view of the situation from a financial and general improvement, as well as political stand-point. The financial condition was, if possible, even worse. The State was without credit; her funded bond debt had a "call" only at the stock boards of the country, but no "takers." Not a dollar could be realized either by sale or hypothecation. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners had awarded $15,000 per mile in bonds of the State for the entire line of the "Central," but as the company had to make provision for the interest on it accrued and negotiated them, this "award" at that time as a matter of fact was equivalent to just nothing at all. It was with these surroundings that Col. Dorsey took hold to bring "order out of chaos" and achieve a success where almost every element of failure existed. His own resources were promptly brought into action. He contributed largely out of his private means and induced a number of his financial friends to follow his example.

He visited the main centres of this country and Europe, and by his active, persevering energy and indomitable will, the bonds of Arkansas have now a very positive value.

That his management of the "Central" has proved a most complete and triumphant success, let the fifty miles already completed, fully equipped, in fine order, and doing a profitable business, fully and amply attest.

The other portion of the line is under way and will be completed within the present year. In the politics of Arkansas, Colonel Dorsey has taken an active and prominent part, and was always against that class of "carpet baggers" who had everything to make and nothing to lose.

In the Republican State Convention of 1872 he was a ruling spirit, and accomplished more perhaps than any other individual to secure the nomination of the present Governor (Baxter).

He insisted in that convention on the nomination of men of integrity and brains, as against incompetency and brass, and his "New departure" ideas prevailed. It was on that issue the canvass was made and the victory won. Colonel Dorsey was a member of the State Central Committee and aided very "materially" to the success of the party.

He declined a very unanimous nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of the First district.

His election to the Senate of the United States is a complete triumph of his "new departure" ideas, and the natural out-growth of the crop sown in the canvass of 1872. He received the vote of every Republican and two-thirds of the Democratic vote, 86 being cast for him on Jan. 4, 1873, and his term will expire March 4, 1879.

**Hon. Simon B. Conover, of Florida,** was born in Middlesex county, N. J., September 23, 1840. Having obtained a liberal preliminary education in his native State, he entered the University of Nashville, and graduated from the Medical Department in 1863.

Soon after receiving his diploma he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and was stationed at Nashville. After repeated promotions he was ordered to Lake City, Florida, in 1866, and soon after resigned his commission.

He was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention under the reconstruction acts, and took an active part in the succeeding State campaign, which resulted in the election of Governor Reed. In reorganizing the State he was appointed by Governor Reed State Treasurer. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of '68, and was appointed a member of the National Republican Committee, serving four years. He was also a member of the Republican Executive Committee of his State.

In 1869 the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasurer's office, with a view to impeaching Conover. Since that time several other committees have been appointed for a similar purpose, but the impeachment scheme in each instance failed.

At the expiration of his term as State Treasurer, he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature by the Republicans of Leon county, and was elected Speaker of the House, in which office he was serving at the time of his election.

He was elected to the United States Senate on the 23d ballot balloting, on the thirteenth ballot, receiving 43 votes against 21 for J. D. Wescott; 5 for W. J. Keyser, and one each for McCord and Frank Ballzell.

**Hon. John H. Mitchell of Oregon** was born in Washington county, Penn., June 22, 1835. He received a public school education and instructions by private tutors. He studied law and in 1857 was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania.

In 1860 he went to Portland, Oregon, and in July of the same year to Portland, Oregon, where he has resided ever since, and engaged in the active practice of his profession as a lawyer.

In June 1871, he was elected City Attorney of the city of Rutland and served the full term, one year.

In June, 1862, he was elected to the State Senate for four years; the first two he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the last two as President of the Senate.

In 1866 he was a prominent Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate, but was defeated by one vote only.

In 1867 he was chosen Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department of Wilmouth University at Salem, Oregon, in which capacity he served four years, when he resigned on account of the press of his professional business.

In 1865 he was commissioned by the Governor of Oregon, Lieutenant Colonel of the Oregon Militia. For the past six years he has been acting as attorney for the Oregon & California Railroad Company, at a salary of $10,000 per year in gold. He was a Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate before the Oregon Legislature in September last. The Legislature was composed of forty-three Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats. He received the caucus nomination on the first ballot, receiving twenty-eight votes out of the thirty-five in the caucus, eight Republicans refusing to go into caucus, and sought to form a coalition with the Democrats. The caucus nomination was made unanimous by the thirty-five who went into caucus (one less than enough to elect), and on september 28, 1872, he was elected receiving forty-one Republican votes; fourteen Democrats voted for his competitor, Mr. Corbett. Two Republicans scattering.

**Are we Moral Cowards?**

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

I do not see why putting the name of God in our Constitution would make us any better or any worse as a nation, nor do I see why we should be afraid of offending the Infidel on one hand and the Jew on the other, for we do not profess to be anything but a Christian people, living for Christian ideas, and with the determination to carry out Christian ethics. It will make no difference to God whether we acknowledge Him or not in our Constitution, but it will make, perhaps, a great difference to us. He wants the humble and contrite heart. A man can be a good man in any church, or he can be equally as good out of a church. The question with him to settle is, whether he *feels* he can or not. We are scarcely aware of the power the writings of infidels are assuming in this age of easy printing. Few minds are capable of grasping the scientific aspects this subject has assumed. It is beginning to be big again to doubt all supernaturalism. We are getting so practical, so lukewarm a nation of shopkeepers, and vulgar ones at that, as to be entirely beyond the reach of poetic impressions as conveyed to us in the Bible. Our Sunday school teachers, as a general thing, are men incapable, from the very nature of their pursuits, of conveying to the minds of children the elevated meaning of this truly poetic book. The Almighty hides the beauty of his ordinances from all mere bowers of the golden calf, no matter what pretentions they make, no matter how much they give away in charity, no matter how pursuipond they become on one hand, or how influential they become as church members on the other. We need to protect our Constitution by our love for something greater than money. The boy that feels and acknowledges God is greater than gold—that lives for him, that acts for him, that sighs to possess Him as something for him, that sighs to possess Him as something far beyond earthly treasure—that does not bow down to the practically base, the common-place shop keeping ideas of christianity—needs some point at! east in the Constitution of his country, where alone he can point, while he hears around to which he can point, while he hears around him the clash of this earthly warfare, this fever and this fretting for political place and power, this whole surrendering as it were of the national heart to the lust for wealth. There is sometimes danger that the very ministers of God may mistake their calling, and amid the all-absorbing love for the practical, forget that it was through the poetic dreams alone of the old patriarchs and prophets that he unveiled the loveliness of his countenance, and hid it again, when amid the clash of their unholy ambitions, men left the meadow and the mount to bloat themselves in gorgeous cities.

JOHN K. HOLMES.

## THE CAPITAL.

### The Brigantine Celeste Found.

### THE CAPTAIN, WIFE AND CHILD MURDERED.

### NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

### AN IMPORTANT ORDER TO ARMY OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

**The Brigantine Celeste.**

By direction of H B. M., the Earl of Granville has transmitted to Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, an account of the arrest of an American brigantine, the Celeste, at sea, in good condition, and not a living soul on board. This is accompanied by the evidence of those who shared in her arrest, the whole of which has been turned over to the Secretary of State, and by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will take such action as may be deemed necessary in the case. The following are the particulars of the apparently brutal affair:

A vessel supposed to be the American brigantine Mary Celeste, was towed into Port Gibraltar on the 13th December last, by part of the crew of the British vessel Dei Gratia, bound from New York to Gibraltar for orders, who found her on the 5th of December, in Lat. 38 deg. 20 min. N., Long. 19 deg. 19 min. W. 3 P. M., totally abandoned and derelict, the log indicating that she was bound from New York to Genoa. A survey of the vessel was made on the 23d of December, which showed that both bows of the vessel had been recently cut by a sharp instrument, but that she was thoroughly sound, staunch, and in every way sea worthy; that she was well provisioned and that she had encountered no seriously heavy weather; and that no appearance of fire or explosion, of alarm of fire, or other assignable cause of abandonment was discoverable. A sword, however, was found, which appeared to exhibit traces of blood and to have been wiped before being returned into the seabbard.

On examining the starboard top gallant sails marks were discovered apparently of blood, and a mark of a blow of a sharp axe. Below the forehatch a barrel ostensibly of alcohol appeared to have been tampered with. The vessel's register, manifest and bills of lading have not been found. Neither has any sextant or chronometer been found.

On the other hand, almost the whole personal effects of the master (and wife and child apparently) and crew were found in good order and condition. They are of considerable value. In the captain's cabin were an armoulenm, a rosewood case, books of music, and others, mostly of a religious tendency, gold spectacles and other trinkets and jewelry, and female attire of a superior description were in the ladies' boxes.

The working chart and ship's logs were also found in the waist of the vessel. Both were complete up to noon of the 24th of November. Since then eight weeks had elapsed, and nothing whatever had been heard of the master or crew or the unhappy lady and child.

Frederick Sally Pinder, the U. S. Advocate General and Proctor for the Queen, in her office of Admiralty, &c., Attorney General for Gibraltar, proposed to move the Board of Trade to take such action as they may think fit to discover, if possible, the fate of the master, his wife and child and the crew. The Attorney's belief is that the crew got at the alcohol, and, in a fury of drunkenness, murdered the master, whose name was Briggs, his wife and child, and the chief mate; that they then damaged the bows of the vessel, with the view of giving it the appearance of having struck on rocks or suffered from a collision. It is also believed the crew did, sometime between the 25th of November and the 5th of December, put on board some vessel bound for some North or South American port or the West Indies.

**An Important Army Order.**

The following is the army order which has been issued by the Secretary of War, referred to in our dispatches yesterday. It strikes at an evil that has been observed here. The regular army lobby is recognized as a regular institution at the Capitol, and this order is the first serious effort to break it up:

"The practice—which has prevailed to a considerable extent—of army officers visiting and remaining at the seat of government during the sessions of Congress, with the view of influencing legislation upon military affairs concerning the whole army, and which have been or can be brought properly to the attention of Congress only by the President, the Secretary of War, or the General of the army, has become a serious evil, highly detrimental to the public service and disrespectful to superior authority. Such action on the part of army officers not only consumes time, but is a kind of lobbying in time of peace in the Capital, causing them embarrassment and hindering necessary legislation—of which they justly complain—and injures the army in public opinion. The advantages, if any, to the individual cannot counterweigh disadvantages to the service. It is therefore ordered:

I. That no officer, either *active* or *retired*, shall, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest or recommend action by members of Congress, or of any military bureau or affairs. The foregoing is not intended to preclude officers from illustrating or expounding a measure before Congress which may have received the favor or sanction of the President, Secary of War, or General of the Army. The experience of officers when so used is and will be viewed as valuable.

II. All petitions to Congress by officers, relative to subjects of a military character, will be forwarded through the General of the Army and Secretary of War for their action and transmittal.

III. An officer visiting the seat of Government *during a Congressional session* will, upon his arrival, register his name at the Adjutant General's office, as now required, and, in addition, address a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, reciting the purpose of and time that will be embraced by his visits and the authority under which his absence from the Command or station.

The purpose or object, so recited, will be the strict guide of the officer during his stay."

**Resignation of Senator Caldwell.**

The Vice President laid before the Senate the following letter:

*Washington, March* 24, 1873.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States—Sir: I do hereby very respectfully notify you, and through you the Senate of the United States, that I have resigned and do resign my seat in that body as a Senator from the State of Kansas, and that I have forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the chief executive officer of that State, at Topeka, Ks., a resignation in the following form, to wit:

"*United States Senate Chamber, March* 24, 1873.—His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas—Sir: I hereby respectfully tender you my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER CALDWELL."

I have also delivered a letter to Hon. Thos. A. Osborne, Governor of Kansas, now in this city, a duplicate of the paper forwarded, whose acknowledgment of the receipt thereof is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

"*Willard's Hotel, Washington March* 24, 1873.—To Hon. A. Caldwell, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day resigning your seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from the State of Kansas.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS A. OSBORNE,
"Governor of Kansas."

**The Modoc War.**

The following was received to-day:

*Van Bremer's Ranche, Cal., March* 16.—To General W. T. Sherman, Washington—The squaw sent into the Modoc camp returned yesterday. The excuse made by the Indians for not keeping their appointment is that at the last moment their hearts failed them, and they could not bring themselves to the point of abandoning their old homes and going to a distant country. They are evidently not now in a disposition favorable to any arrangement, though they profess their willingness to have another talk. It will be some time before the command can be assembled, and in the meantime the troops will be put in positions that cover as far as possible all points of egress from the Lava Beds. I think that a system of gradual compression, with an occasional shell, that can be used against them, if the commission should again fail, will satisfy them of the hopelessness of any further resistance, and give the peace party sufficient strength to control the whole band. Time is becoming of the greatest importance, as the melting of the snow will soon enable them to live in the mountains. This will greatly increase the difficulties we have to contend with, as they will then break up into small parties and can more readily make their escape from their present location. EDWARD R. S. CANBY,

Brigadier General Commanding.

[By courier from Yreka.]

**Virginia's School Report.**

The second annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, for 1872, has just been forwarded to the Commissioner of Education. It affords the most reliable and complete collection of educational statistics ever made in the State.

The number of high schools maintained in the State during the year was 187, attended by 7,701 pupils, many of whom will shortly enter colleges. The number of public schools in the State is 2,788 white, and 907 colored; total, 3,695; number of pupils, 119,641 white, and 46,746 colored; total, 166,377. The number of teachers is—whites, males, 2,346, females, 1,147; colored, males, 223, females, 136. The average salaries are; for males, $30.58 per month, for females, $28.23.

**Terrestial Magnetism.**

It is well known that the direction of the magnetic needle is not the same at all points on the earth, or in other words, it varies from the true north, and that this variation is not the same at all times.

From a table recently received at the Smithsonian Institute it appears that in 1580 the needle at the Paris Conservatory pointed 8 degrees east of the true north. In 1580 it was 11 degrees and 30 minutes east. From that time until 1666 it constantly approached the true point, and in the latter year pointed direct north. It then crossed the meridian and gradually increased its western variations until about 1814, when it was 22 degrees and 34 minutes west. From that time until the present the variation has constantly declined, and in 1871 it was at 17 degrees 56 minutes west and still approaching the true north.

**Claims of Deceased 1812 Soldiers.**

Under the provisions of the act of Congress last passed, the heirs of deceased soldiers who have died since the filing of their claims for pension under the act of February 14, 1871, are entitled to the account pension, as follows: First, to the widow; if there be no widow, then to the person who bore the expenses of the last illness and burial of the deceased soldier, as much as will reimburse him (or her) for the outlay thus incurred. Widows married prior to the treaty of peace, war of 1812, to the soldier, are entitled in their own right to the full pension.

**Instructions for Pensions.**

The Commissioners of Pensions has just issued a circular embracing the following provisions: "You are advised that an act approved March 3, 1873, provides that the Commissioner of Pensions may accept declarations in claims under the act of February 14, 1871, made before any officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, when the applicants, by reason of infirmity of age, are unable to travel; and that it has been decided that an affidavit of a practicing physician (the magistrate certifying to his good standing) will be required to show the physical condition of each person claiming the benefit of this provision."

**A Big Fish.**

Among the recent additions to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, is a gigantic fish known as the black groper, which was caught in the St. John's river, Florida, and sent to Messrs. Middleton, Carmen & Co., of New York, who kindly presented it to the National Museum. It was received packed in ice, fresh and in good condition. It weighs about 150 pounds; its length was nearly eight feet, and its largest circumference nine feet. A cast will be made of it, which will be exhibited in due season, and a preparation will be made of the skeleton.

**Carl Schurz's Veracity Called Into Question.**

Senator Schurz has recently spoken several times bitterly of the use of money by the Republican party at elections. This morning's *Chronicle* states it has information from reliable sources that the files of the Republican Central Committee at Indianapolis contain a receipt over the signature of Carl Schurz for one hundred and fifty dollars paid him before he departed Republicanism for delivering one speech, and twenty-five dollars for a response to a serenade on the evening of the same day.

**Bounties.**

The Bounty laws passed at the present session of Congress, the one extending an old bounty law, and the other placing colored soldiers equal with whites in relation to bounties, having been officially communicated to the office of the Second Auditor, the work which these laws entailed was commenced at once. The second law will necessitate a large amount of work and an immense correspondence, and will occupy the attention of the office for a long time, although it has been taken up in earnest and will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

**Small Postoffices.**

The following postmasters were appointed yesterday among others: Thos. J. Hawkins, at Roadstown, Cumberland county, N. J., at a salary of $92; Jas. F. Johnson, at Island Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, salary $13; Henry H. Elson, at Crittenden, Erie county, N. Y., salary $74; Wm. Williams, at East Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., salary $12; Nelson A. McNeil, at Dutchess county, N. Y., salary $12; Fielden Denning, at Carson, Boon county, Ind., salary $12.

**Quaker Schools.**

Mr. Yardley Brown, of the Society of Quakers in the South, reports that at a visit to schools of his society in Helena, Ark., and Maryville, Tenn., he found them in a flourishing condition. He will shortly visit similar institutions in Great Britain during the summer, to solicit contributions for the Quaker schools in this country.

**Nominations Confirmed.**

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Receivers of Public Moneys—Lewis Lawiston, Duluth, Minnesota; Joseph Fix, Grand Island, Nebraska; S. C. Wright, Carson City, Nevada, and Jas. Gilfillan, Duluth, Minnesota.

Registers of Land Office—Wm. A. Fellows, Duluth, Minnesota, and John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.

Postmasters—Jerome A. Fee, Adrian, Michigan; Mrs. Ella Watson, Jefferson City, Missouri, and Elizabeth L. Vanlew, Richmond, Va.

**Emancipation in Porto Rico.**

Secretary Fish to-day received the following dispatch, da ted Madrid 22:

The immediate emancipation law for Porto Rico passed to-night unanimously. There was great enthusiasm in the Assembly.

[Signed] SICKLES.

**More Refusals.**

Messrs. Upson and Monroe, of Ohio, and Hawley, of Connecticut, refuse to receive the increased compensation voted to members of Congress during the closing hours of last session.

Mr. Esty, of the Seventh Massachusetts District, has presented his extra pay to the State Normal School at Farmingham.

Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois, who requests that his name be not mentioned, has sent to the Treasury $4,709 in Government bonds purchased with his increase. They will be credited to the conscience fund. DIAMOND.

## THE BEAVER FALLS CONTROVERSY.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

BEAVER FALLS, March 22, 1873.

The GAZETTE of the 18th inst., published a letter from our place signed "Junius," to which we would request you to insert the following reply: We hardly deem it necessary to take any special notice of it. But the contents, however, being so far from the truth, may render it advisable in justice to our citizens to publicly contradict it.

It is not our purpose to be understood as wishing to discuss the propriety of the employment of Chinamen in detriment to white labor. We have the assurance of the other manufacturers located here that they do not intend giving employment to Coolies.

So we are narrowed down to its consideration as we find it in the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. The circumstances under which they employed Chinamen have been frequently published, and the citizens here are familiar with them. In consequence, we do justify the Harmony Society in their answer, and recognize the right of the Cutlery Company to legally manage their business to suit themselves, and the threatened agitation in foolish scribbling for publication under fictitious names are just so many empty bubbles.

The troublesome point with "Junius" and such as agree with him, seems to be that there was an answer made to the reply of the Harmony Society respecting Chinese labor in the cutlery works, and that it was signed by 177 of the citizens and property holders of Beaver Falls.

The paper that 125 to 150 would gladly take off their names has its origin within his own imagination. He clearly shows his ignorance of who the signers were when he claims that 177 were "mostly all of New Brighton and vicinity, (which I assert is positively false).

There were about 6 signers from New Brighton who requested that their names be added as they were property holders in this place.

"Junius" also makes especial bend when he says that quite a number of citizens called to sign the paper when they regretted to learn that it had been sent to the Harmony Society.

Now that 177 persons signed it not knowing what it was, or intended for, or by false pretense, is simply an insult to the signers. The parties signing the paper fully understood what they were doing, and are capable of seeing through more intricate matter than it contained.

And as regards merchants he says we have twenty old in business here; out of this number five signed. In addition to this assertion it positively assert that eighteen signed it.

Another display of ignorance—in speaking of three hundred employees of the File works, only three signed it; they employ not over one hundred and fifty hands, and giving the number signing it, will considerably exceed three. There is considerable unanimity in Junius' blunders.

As regards the last meeting held in Beaver Falls, it was large and orderly as any one held, yet we do not feel disposed to contradict as we do not consider that any of them were especially large or noted for good order. The reward, also, is false, and only a ruse to draw out the real author, who, we would say, is not ashamed of his work, and prefers to father it openly. The Harmony Society will be pleased to have Junius call on the agent, Mr. Ames, who attends to ask the blessin. The family physician un yur the great and good Mr. Ames wuz set down to preside, and prepose his health, and the general Committee Arrangements wuz made up from the store keepers who do business in Mr. Ames' store. The clerks and book-keepers in Mr. Ames, factory were distributed along the tables at regler intervals to produse spontaneous applause at sich times ez I shood indicate.

Here trouble set in. The family physician had relatives away from North Easton, and he didn't like to do it.

"Prepare your sister speech" sed I peremptorily.

"Must I say," sed this wretched man, pale with anxiety, "must I say that Mr. Ames is an honest man, which is the noblest work uv God, (which I believe it is the noblest work, there is so little uv it,) and likewise that he is good, and cows come home at night with udders distended with milk, our "down east" cows seem grateful to have it removed. Milking a heifer for the first time requires patience, for they will almost invariably kick. In such a case put a broad strap around her body, just front of the udder, and buckle it up moderately tight, and as soon as she gets quiet (for she may dance around a little at first) take your pail, sit down and go to milking, for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not attempt to use a rope instead of a strap, for it will not answer. This is a much better method than tying the legs, as it does not hurt the animal in the least. A few applications of the strap, with plenty of patience and kindness, will cure the most obstinate case.—*Rural Home.*

**Cow Giving Bloody Milk.**

An Atchison Co. (Kan.) correspondent asks fob a remedy for a cow that gives bloody milk from one teat. He says he has one that was that way all last summer and is again. He should physic her thoroughly and give her light mashes and no heating food. If you have access to poke root, give her a small piece—say half as large as a hen's egg—twice a week, cut up with some potatoes, carrots, or other roots. Wash the teat frequently and thoroughly in warm water. Do this after milking dry; then wipe the teat perfectly dry and apply to it lard as hot as the animal can endure it. The physic is given to reduce any inflammation. No other physic need be given if the poke root can be obtained. If cannot, give melted lard—say a pint or a pint and a half for a dose. We have had no experience with a case of long standing; but this is what we should try in the absence of any better information.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**Bees, Honey and Wax.**

In the census of the State of Iowa, for the year 1863, we find reported 88,731 swarms of bees, which gave 1,058,685 pounds of honey, and 40,762 pounds of wax. The returns from Massachusetts for 1860 gave as the honey product of that State 59,125 pounds, valued at $23,223. Statistics also show that Austria, in 1857, produced 66,000,000 pounds of honey and 6,600,000 pounds of wax, valued in the aggregate at $7,000,000. The production of wax in Russia is estimated at 5,142,000 per annum. The amount of honey and wax reported in the Department of Agriculture in the census returns for the year 1850 was 14,853,000 pounds; in 1860 it was 31,457,804 pounds of wax, and 25,028,991 pounds of honey, an increase of about 69 per cent. per cent.—*North American Bee Journal.*

**Measuring the Height of Trees.**

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* thus describes a mode of measuring the length of timber that may be taken from a tree. A stick of timber is desired, say fifty feet long; select your tree, measure fifty feet in a direct line from the foot of the tree on as near level ground as possible; now cut a stick the exact height of the observer and stick it in the ground exactly perpendicular; now let the observer lie flat on his back, his feet against the stick and head in line of tree and stick, and look directly over the top of the stick, and where the line of vision strikes the tree will be the length of stick, fifty feet desired. If the ground is not level, the measure will not be exact, but allowance must be made.

**Treatment of Mares in Foal.**

Do not fear to keep your mare in good condition. It would be improper to load her with fat, of course, since it would interfere with the proper growth of the foetus. Neither need you fear to give daily exercise and moderate work until near the time of foaling, for it will be better both for the mare and foal. But when near and after foaling the mare should do no work, and get only such exercise as she may take naturally in the pasture.

**Cure for Mange.**

A horse that rubs the hair off his tail and legs so that they are raw, and seem to itch all the time, is owned by a subscriber in Onondaga, county, New York, who wants to know what he shall do for him. The trouble is, evidently, mange, which is identical with itch on the human body, and is caused by minute insects called *acari* Wash the animal in acetic acid and remove him from the stall in which he has been standing. Don't put the horse back in the stall in which he has stood, until thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed. Wash the harness he has worn also.—*Rural New Yorker.*

**Cabbage from Buds.**

The *Pacific Rural Press* says:—"Take a large head of cabbage, strip off the outer leaves, and slip off buds found at the base of the leaves. Take these buds and simply set them in rich earth. The result will be a fine growth of cabbage plants, with heads larger and sounder than can be raised in the ordinary way."

**Best Method of Training Tomatoes.**

If tomatoes are trained to a trellis, it prolongs the season of bearing. Some gardeners simply tie them up to a stake, and cut them back, and get good crops. Others never cut back, but train to a common post and lath trellis, which is probably the cheapest that can be made.

**Freckle Lotion.**

The following is commended by the *Druggists' Circular*, as a preparation for this purpose which does not contain mercury:—Muriate of ammonia, 1 dram; distilled water, 7 ounces; Cologne water, 2 drams.

**Valuable Recipes.**

*Beverage of Figs and Apples.*—Have two quarts of water boiling, split six figs and cut two apples into six or eight slices each; boil the whole together twenty minutes; pour the liquid into a basin to cool, and pass through a sieve, when it is ready to use. The figs and apples may be drained for eating with a little boiled rice. Other dishes may be invented. A most delicious beverage may be made from currants, cherries or blackberries.

*Vegetable Soup.*—An excellent soup can be made by putting a cupful of Lima beans, a oupful of sliced potatoes, five sliced carrots, into one pint of milk, pepper and salt to taste. Simmer it for one hour and a half. Before serving, blend a teaspoonful of flour in half a cup of milk, bring the soup to a boil, and slowly stir in the thickened milk until the soup becomes smooth.

*Pickled Potatoes.*—Wash and peel some potatoes, cut them into long thin strips and pass them through two or three waters; drain them upon a cloth, and then sprinkle them with fine salt. Let them remain for an hour, rub them dry in the cloth, and put them into a cold pickle of spiced vinegar, in which a little sugar has been brushed or a sliced onion has been

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## FIRST EDITION.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

**The Senatorial Investigations—Report on the Senator Bogy's Case—The Committee Discharged—The Charges Against Senator Clayton not Sustained—Discussion on Ex-Senator Patterson's Case—Spain Congratulated on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico.**

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1873.

SENATE.

**Spain Congratulated.**

On Motion of Mr. MORTON, the resolution congratulating Spain on the passage of the Porto Rico bill was unanimously passed.

**Agricultural Reports.**

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, a resolution was adopted for printing twelve hundred copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the use of the Senate.

**Levees of the Mississippi.**

Mr. ALCORN desired to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi River to sit during the recess.

Mr. FERRY (Ct.) objected, because legislation was thereby contemplated.

Mr. WINDHAM favored the proposal to have the committee sit, but no quorum being present, the resolution was laid over.

**Senator Bogy's Case.**

Mr. MORTON made the following report:

"The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred a memorial of thirty-seven members of the Missouri Legislature in regard to the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States from that State, have had the same under consideration. The memorial sets forth that a recent examination by a committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Missouri touching the corrupt use of money in the election of Bogy, was imperfect, that it was not full and fair, and that in the opinion of the memorialists, if the investigation had been conducted with more vigor and with the purpose of revealing the real facts of the case, other and more important evidence would have been produced showing that there was corruption in Bogy's election. The memorial, however, does not state what additional facts can be proved, nor indicate with any certainty the character of the new evidence that may be produced. The committee understand that the only duty which they have upon this reference is to report to the Senate whether the memorial presents such facts as would justify the Senate in instituting an examination in regard to the election of Bogy, and are of the opinion that it does not. Such a proceeding is of a grave character, and should not be set on foot without such statement of evidence, that could probably be produced, as would appear to make it the duty of the Senate to proceed to an investigation. The evidence taken by the Committee of the Legislature of Missouri also accompanied the memorial, and has been examined by the Committee. It is not the province of the Committee upon this reference to inquire whether the judgment pronounced by the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature upon this evidence was correct, but they express the opinion that the evidence is not of a character to require the action of an investigation. The Committee therefore ask to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial and the evidence touching the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States."

The Committee were unanimously discharged from further consideration of the subject.

**Payment of Per Diem.**

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the payment of per diem to pages and committee clerks to April 15.

**Revising the Manual.**

Mr. BOREMAN offered a resolution authorizing the Chief Clerk to revise the Manual and to print one thousand copies of the same.

**Ex-Senator Patterson's Case.**

Mr. ANTHONY asked the Senate to take up the following resolutions, heretofore offered by him:

WHEREAS, At the last session of the Senate, a resolution was reported from the Select Committee on evidence affecting the official character of the Senate, that James W. Patterson be and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate, and

WHEREAS, It was manifestly impossible to consider this resolution at that session without serious detriment to public business, and

WHEREAS, It is very questionable if it be competent for the Senate to consider the same after Patterson has ceased to be a member of the committee which made the report in the case.

Mr. ANTHONY said he did not impugn the Committee.

Mr. STEVENSON said he did not so understand him, but Patterson had published forty-five pages of printed matter in direct answer to the report of the Committee, and containing state ments not true.

Mr. ANTHONY remarked that Patterson, standing here in the closing days of the session, had a right to demand consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee recommending his expulsion. It was said all over the Senate that it was impossible to consider the resolution at that time, and that it could not be done without the sacrifice of public business, but that if Patterson would waive his right to be heard, the Senate would pass on the subject at this special session. He saw several passages in the pamphlet which he would advise Patterson to leave out. While he acknowledged the difficulties in the way, he thought something was due to a man charged with crime affecting his honor, which was more than his life and character, or his children.

After a short debate, the subject went over.

**Congratulations to Spain.**

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate the resolution passed by the Senate congratulating Spain on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, to the Government of that country.

**Revision of Laws.**

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, leave was given to the Committee on Revision of Laws to sit during the recess at Washington, or elsewhere, a proviso being added that no money to be paid beyond the actual expenses of the committee.

**Filling Vacancies.**

The Vice President appointed Mr. Boutwell to supply the vacancies on the Committee on Elections and Privileges and on the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

## The Constitutional Convention.

**The Report of the Committee on Cities and City Charters Considered—Assessment of Taxes for Revenue or Public Purposes.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1873.

**Taxes for Revenue or Public Purposes.**

Mr. Patton offered a resolution to the effect that all taxes of this Commonwealth for revenue or public purposes shall only be assessed upon the net valuation of property after deducting the indebtedness of the owner from its first valuation, a statement of which indebtedness shall be given to the assessor under oath or affirmation, unless the person assessed shall waive his or her right to such deduction, and all moneys at interest, notes, bonds, judgments and other evidences of indebtedness shall be taxed to the owner thereof as personal property.

**Cities and City Charters.**

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the fourth section of the report on cities and city charters, which was printed in full in these columns on Monday.

Mr. Newlin advocated the adoption of the section, and offered an amendment doing away with or remodeling, by Councils, the existing commissions, which he spoke in favor of.

Mr. Hanna opposed the amendment as unnecessary.

Mr. Bardsley spoke in favor of the amendment, as simply carrying out the legislation of the Convention on awarding to cities the full control of their local self-government in future.

Mr. Temple thought the Councils of the city were the proper persons to control the construction of public works. He declared it a great wrong to foist upon the people a commission absolutely responsible to no one.

Judge Walliker said the gentleman from the city seemed to think this Convention was to make laws alone for Philadelphia, instead of forming an organic law for the whole Commonwealth. The Committee designed the section to suit all this State. He believed the Legislature would change the Commissions whenever requested to do so by a majority of both branches of Councils. The article as reported was just what was wanted, and had been approved on all hands by the originating Committee.

Mr. Newlin withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Temple renewed it, and was defeated.

Mr. Struthers moved to amend by inserting, in addition to "constitution," the words "or laws," which was agreed to.

The question was raised that no quorum voted, and, after some explanations, the chairman decided to put the question again, and Mr. Struthers accepted a modification of his amendment striking out "United States" and inserting the words "general laws."

Mr. Buckalew opposed the section and the amendments because he thought them out of place. He thought some such provision should come from the Committee on Legislation.

The amendment was adopted, and the first proposition of the section was voted down.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by inserting the word "charters," so that the section would read "every municipality shall have power to pass laws for its own regulation not repugnant to their charters, the Constitution or general laws of this Commonwealth.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the section was defeated.

Mr. Smith offered a new section, in effect that no territory shall be added to any city, except after the consent and request of the people of such territory shall have been obtained. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. John R. Read, the vote by which the last part of the 4th section was lost was reconsidered.

Mr. Ewing renewed the amendment offered by Mr. Buckalew, inserting the words "or charters."

On motion the Committee rose, and the chairman reported progress.

The bill now comes up on second reading for consideration by the Convention.

Adjourned until Wednesday evening.

## THE RIVERS.

**Sinking of the Steamer Brill in the Canal.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 25.—*Midnight.*—About 9 o'clock to-night as the steamer Brill, bound from Nashville to Pittsburgh, was entering the mouth of the new canal, struck the starboard side of the bow on an unfinished wall below the lock, the wall being covered with water and snow, a storm and high wind prevailing. Captain Cox was on the hurricane deck, and pilot T. J. Bruce at the wheel. The boat was immediately backed, a tarpaulin hung over the bow, the pumps set to work, and the officers, thinking they could save her, moved on into the canal, but when she entered the first lock the water made headway so rapidly that she sunk, and now lies quartering across the canal, careened on one side, and up to the hurricane deck in the water, with an immense hole in the starboard bow. As soon as they saw the boat sinking the officers, crew and passengers stepped off on the wall of the lock, and nobody was hurt.

The Brill was valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000, in equal amounts in the Eureka, Citizens, Pittsburgh and Boatmen's companies of Pittsburgh. She was owned by her Captain, M. A. COX.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—River rising; 10 feet 2 inches in canal; 5 feet 2 inches in chute. Raining nearly all day; cold; snowing to-night. Business fair, despite the unfavorable weather. Arrived—Warner and barges, St. Louis; Sam Roberts and barges, Pomeroy; Charles Brown and Boaz, Pittsburgh. Departed—Warner and Boaz, Pittsburgh; Sam Roberts, falls, St. Louis; The Brill, from Nashville to Pittsburgh, is expected to pass up to-night. The Richmond is coming here to go into the Louisville and New Orleans trade.

EVANSVILLE, March 25.—Rained all night and till 5 P. M.; a driving snow-storm with a fierce wind from the northwest since. River risen 18 inches. Up—Robert Mitchell, 3 A. M.; Fayette, 9 P. M; Peytonia and barges, 11; Grand Lake and barges, 12; Idlewild, 12:30 P. M.; Arlington, 4. Down—Allegheny Belle and barges, 2 P. M.; Minnesota and barges, 3; Mary Ament, 4; Tarascon, 5; Quickstep, 6—all with fair to full trips. Business interrupted by the weather.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Arrived—Lake Superior, Keokuk; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—City of Helena, Vicksburg; Bertram, Keokuk; Future City, New Orleans; Elliott, Memphis. River about stationary. A heavy snow storm all day and to-night, one of the most boisterous of the winter; mercury seven degrees below freezing point.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Cloudy and cold; a driving rain and snow storm all day. Arrived—Pink Varble, Arkansas River; Legal Tender, White River; Little Alps, New Orleans; Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed: Oakland, New Orleans; Charles Bodman, Cincinnati; Julia, Vicksburg; Clara, Arkansas River; Kittie Hegler, Cincinnati; Cleburn, White River.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—River 27 feet; falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; tow boats with coal from Pittsburgh —Lake Erie No. 3, J. F. Dravo, and J. S. Neal. Raining since dark.

CAIRO, March 25.—Arrived—Dexter, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo; Ada Heilman, Evansville. Departed—Ada Heilman, Evansville.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Arrived—Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati. Departed—John Howard, Arkansas river. Clear and windy.

## LEGISLATURES.

**Arkansas.**

LITTLE ROCK, March 25.—A bill passed the Senate to create the county of Garland. A memorial to Congress was introduced asking the Government to settle the claims of a Southern Methodist publishing house. A bill was introduced in the Senate calling a Constitutional Convention to meet on the 2d of December next.

## SECOND EDITION.

**Four O'Clock.**

## HARRISBURG.

### Local Legislation for Allegheny County.

**House Sits Until 3 A. M. to Pass Minnequa Bill.**

**Changes in the Plan of Congressional Apportionment.**

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1873.

**Local Legislation.**

There were about four hundred private bills before the two Houses to-day, on the private calendar, nearly three hundred of which were considered in the House. All day long and into the night the drowsy, monotonous hum-drum notes of the reading clerks went on, broken only by an occasional "I object" from some member, which sent the bill over, or the announcement by the Speaker of the passage of bills through their different stages. Among the local acts passed finally were the following:

The Second Avenue Improvement bill, heretofore described as mainly embodying the provisions of the Penn avenue bill.

Act to repeal the act of April 1, 1872, in relation to bridges in Allegheny county.

Act legalizing the election of Commissioners for grading and paving Carson, Main and Chestnut streets, Pittsburgh.

Act to incorporate the Union Passenger Railway of Allegheny City, (Passed by the Senate,) authorizes J. D. Scully, Wm. Kountz, and others to purchase or lease any street railways in Allegheny county.

Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Cove City Railroad. The road to run from some point on the Panhandle Railroad, near the mouth of Chartiers creek, along the south side of the Ohio river to Cove City, at or near the State line.

Act to authorize the County Treasurer of Allegheny county to publish lists of persons licensed to sell and make spirituous and malt liquors. [Passed by the House.]

Regulating the sale of berries and small fruits in Allegheny and Pittsburgh. Requiring all boxes, baskets or packages in which berries are sold to be tested by the Sealer of Weights and Measures. A fine for the subject. Nothing definable additional and unnecessary fees in the pockets of the Sealer. [Passed by the House.]

Allowing Notaries in Allegheny county to receive the same fees for protests as are now received by notaries in Philadelphia.

Authorizing the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work House to levy a special tax of one mill on the assessed valuation of the county, to complete and improve said institution.

Authorizing the issue by the city of Pittsburgh of $200,000 bonds to improve the efficiency of the Fire Department.

In addition there was a large number of local bills for Allegheny county passed, without reference to street improvements, schools, etc.

**The Congressional Apportionment.**

The Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment, reported back the House bill this morning materially amended, and it was made the special order for Friday next. The changes made in the western districts, from the House bill, are to make Lawrence, Beaver, and Washington one district, Butler, Mercer and Venango another, and Hon. E. Warren and Hon. Granville another Forrest county is added to the Twenty-fifth District. Westmoreland, Fayette and Green are to remain the lone star of Democracy in the west. It is proposed to amend the apportionment of Allegheny county so as to take Wilkins township in the Pittsburgh district, instead of the Allegheny, in order more firmly to establish the political character of the district. General Harry White is dissatisfied with the apportionment, and gave notice of a minority report.

**After Midnight Work.**

The House remained in session this morning until three o'clock, in order to get through the Minnequa bill of Mr. Peter Herdic. I don't suppose a general law affecting for weal or woe, the interests of four-fifths of the people of the State, would have precipitated such an exhibition of industry and energy, but it was forthcoming on the corrupt scheme of private speculation that fairly stinks with bribery. Members were brought to support it as squarely as any article of merchandise is bartered off in the public markets. This is no exaggerated statement, but the plain truth of the case. Down to so late an hour every person about the Capitol at all familiar with the progress of the bill. It passed a couple of hours after midnight by ayes 48, nays 35. Most of the ayes being paired off. Speeches were made against the bill by all the members from the counties directly interested, including Mr. Marshall, of Tioga, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and leader of the House, but all protests were of no avail, and a majority of the House marched in solid column under the leadership of the immaculate Sam Josephs to fulfill their contracts. It looking over the vote, it is noticeable that the minority comprises the conceded ability and integrity of the House, while the majority is mainly made up of members notorious for their trading proclivities.

This morning, after the House was called to order, Mr. Myer, of Bradford, called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that he had seen Herdic loitering about the transcribing room, and it was, therefore, doubtful whether the bill as it passed was the bill as it left the Senate. Mr. Herdic is suspected of inspiring amendments to laws while bills are in transitu between the two Houses or to the Governor's office. The Speaker instructed the clerks and the Chief Compositor to keep a look-out for the bill. It is doubtful whether it will pass the Senate, although it would seem as if there must have been assurances that it would, else the Minnequaites would hardly have invested so much money in the House.

**The Edwin Forrest Bequest.**

The Legislature last night passed a law giving the trustees named in the will of the late Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, all the powers necessary to carry out the conditions of the will in regard to the establishment of a Home for members of the dramatic profession who have grown old and indigent. It is to be called the "Edwin Forrest Home," and will no doubt prove a noble and practical benevolence to an intelligent and meritorious class, who are, in a certain measure, removed from intimate association with the mass of citizens The assets left by Mr. Forrest for this purpose, I am told, are about a million and a quarter of dollars. At first it was thought they would reach two millions, but this will hardly be the case. Mrs. Forrest has set up a claim for a part of the estate, and there is likely to be one of those interminable law-suits.

**The Western University.**

There are a number of gentlemen here from Pittsburgh and vicinity, interested in securing an appropriation from the State Treasury in aid of the Western University. The success of their enterprise is very doubtful. It will all depend on the composition of the Committee of Conference on the appropriation bill; but it seems likely that that committee will be more devoted to cutting down than enlarging appropriations.

ARCTIC.

## Legislative Proceedings.

**The Pittsburgh & South Side Steam Passenger. R. R. Bill Passed by the Senate.**

## THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

**Local Bills Laid Over in the House Until To-Day.**

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1873.

SENATE.

**Acts Read.**

Mr. ANDERSON read an act to validate certain assessments for opening Forty-fourth and Tustin streets in Pittsburgh. Passed.

By Mr. RUTAN: To authorize companies to issue stock in payment of patents.

By Mr. GRAHAM: To extend the Penn Avenue Act and supplements to Allegheny City. Passed.

**Bills Passed.**

To incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Steam Passenger Railway.

To repeal the act relating to bridges in Allegheny county.

To annex McClure township to Allegheny City.

**Congressional Apportionment.**

The Congressional Apportionment bill was reported with amendments. Wilkins and Penn townships were added to the Pittsburgh district. The other western districts were as follows:

Twenty-first—Westmoreland, Fayette and Green.

Fourth—Washington, Beaver and Lawrence.

Fifth—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth—Butler, Mercer and Venango.

Twenty-seventh—Erie, Crawford and Warren. This gives the Democrats seven and the Republicans seventeen certain districts, of which three may be called debatable.

**HOUSE.**

**Local Bills Laid Over.**

The following local bills on the private calendar were laid over for the second reading, and will pass to-morrow:

A supplement to the health laws of Pittsburgh.

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

To extend the mechanics' lien law to leaseholds in Allegheny county.

To authorize an additional Judge in the District Court of Allegheny county.

To create a female department in the Allegheny county Work House.

To protect Allegheny county from damage by gunpowder.

Relating to the Sheriff's office in Allegheny county.

Regulating the sale of berries and small fruits in Allegheny county.

To erect a free bridge in Pittsburgh.

To extend the time for filing liens for paving, grading and curbing in Pittsburgh.

An act relating to improvement. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

**Conference Committee.**

The following are the Committee of Conference on the appropriation bill: Senators Graham, Rutan and Wallace, and Representatives Mitchell, Daniels and Josephs.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

**The Luzerne County Contested Election Case.**

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The Committee on the Luzerne county contested election cases was in consultation this morning. The reports will probably be received on Friday. It is now reported that the sitting members (Democrats) will all be thrown out, and the Republican majority in the House be increased by 4.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1873.

**The Goodrich Murder.**

The latest theory of the murder of Goodrich is that he was murdered either by a woman or parties instigated by a woman. It appears that the deceased was intimate with two women, one of whom he had married. One or the other of these two caused the deed. Two letters are in the hands of the officials. One is addressed to the deceased's father, and demands reparation for the conduct of his son, and the other is addressed to Goodrich himself, upbraiding him for infidelity.

**The Labor Question.**

Rumors of approaching strikes have caused great uncertainty in many branches of trade and industry. Nothing is known of a positive nature, except that the Master Carpenters' Association has decided that it will no longer be governed by the eight-hour rule. Many of the employers have arranged their business to guard against risks from strikes. The representatives of the workingmen, on the other hand, disclaim any strike intended. It is evident, however, that there is a want of unanimity among the workingmen in the matter. Nothing definable will be probably known until their officers take some action.

The Manhattan Gas Light Company apprehends no strike, although from this date its employees' wages has been reduced from $4.00 to $3.50, and from $3.50 to $3.00. Another gas company located in a down-town district, does, however, fear that their men will strike, but in that event they have made arrangements to secure new men.

**Head-Money on Emigrants.**

The officials of the District Steamship Line, of this port, think the bill now pending in the Legislature—increasing by one dollar the head-money from emigrants—is against the interests of the city. The emigrants are already taxed two dollars a head, and the bill referred to will cause additional injustice.

**The Erie Investigation.**

The Erie Investigation Committee examined the books of the Company, but no witnesses. Adjourned to Friday.

**Booby vs. Drew.**

The Supreme Court denies the motion to dismiss the complaint in the case of Boody against Drew, reported yesterday.

## THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1873.

**The Arizona Indians.**

The following has been received here:

*Prescott, Arizona, March* 11.—To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. —Cochise, with one thousand of his band, is on the reservation at Sulphur Springs.

[Signed] H. BERDELL, Superintendent.

**Commission on Bridges.**

The Secretary of War has appointed Majors G. K. warren, T. B. Comstock, Godfrey Weitzel and W. E. Merrill to inquire into and report upon the practicability of bridging, consistently with the interests of navigation, the channel between Lakes Huron and Erie at such points as may be needed for passing railroad trains across said channel.

**Nominations.**

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: R. B. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati; John A Campbell, Governor of Wyoming; John M. Farland, Receiver of Public Moneys at Detroit; E. S. Hammond, of New Jersey, Agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, Arizona; J. A. Commiss, Indian Inspector of the Northern Indian Affairs in Arizona Territory; Geo. Ingalls, of Illinois, Agent for the Piute Indians in Southwestern Nevada. Postmasters—John R. Blackwell, Litchfield, Illinois, Wm. U. Isley, Racine, Wis.; Wm. Longure, Grinnell, Iowa; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ills.; Tindill H. Calam, Constantine, Mich.; Edwin A. Clifford, Evanston, Ills.; L. R. Johnson, Cambridge City, Ind., and Geo. L. Torbert, Dubuque, Iowa.

## OHIO.

**A Railroad War.**

CLEVELAND, March 25.—A railroad war of some magnitude is now in progress at Youngstown, Ohio. About a year ago the stockholders of the Liberty and Vienna Railroad Company sold that road to the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, receiving in payment part cash and part in bonds of the latter company. Owing to some subsequent misunderstanding the matter was brought before the Courts, and for the past four or five months the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Company have held control of the former road by virtue of an injunction which expired at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time there appeared upon the premises two of the principal stockholders of the L. & V. R. R., with a large force of men, who tore up the track and cut the wires, stopped all the trains and took possession of the rolling stock, and are now in forcible possession of the road with two or three hundred armed men. Wm. McCreary, President, and other officers of the A. Y. & P. R. R., are at Youngstown. Great excitement prevails, and there is imminent danger of a riot.

*Later.*—Everything is quiet at Youngstown this evening. There was much excitement there to-day, but no riot. Mr. McCreery, President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad, filed an affidavit this morning before a Justice of the Peace, who had Shanbaugh, Hugh Hamilton and several other directors and partisans of the Liberty & Vienna Railroad Company arrested and brought before him on a charge of wilfully destroying property belonging to the A. Y. & P. R. R. The hearing was postponed until Saturday. The defendants claim they acted for the owners of the property, and had a right to do as they did. It appeared that only part of the L. & V. Railroad was sold to the A. Y. & P., and part payment made in cash. The balance, in bonds of the latter company, was tendered, but the L. & V. Company refused to accept them, and claim they still own the road, never having deeded it.

## THE WEATHER.

**Terrible Snow Storm in the West.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—The snow storm which began here last evening continued during the night and to-day, culminating to-night in one of the worst storms of the winter. The wind blows a gale from the northeast, and at least, eight inches of snow have already fallen, and there is yet no abatement of the tempest. Street railway travel is entirely suspended on some of the routes, and on others four horses to a car are found necessary. The 9 P. M. train on the Michigan Central road did not get out, partly on account of the snow, and partly because of a wrecked train near St. Joseph. The Michigan Southern reports trains running, very slowly, but none have been abandoned.

A similar condition of affairs is reported on the Illinois Central, and on the Chicago & Alton Road all trains are running and are nearly on time. There is no report from other roads, but their condition is undoubtedly similar to that of the three roads first mentioned.

## FIRES.

**Phœnixville, R. I.**

PROVIDENCE, March 25.—A fire at Phœnixville, near this city this morning, destroyed eight buildings, four of them business houses, involving a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

**Waco, Texas.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—There was a destructive fire at Waco, Texas, last night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

**An Old Lady Taken Out of Her Bed and Hanged.**

NASHVILLE, March 25.—A widow named Housten, sixty years old, living nine miles south of Nashville, was taken out of bed by unknown parties last night, carried to a common gallows erected for dressing hogs, and hung until she was dead. It is supposed from the tracks discovered that two men committed the deed. The cause of the outrage is unknown.

**"FOR LICENSE."**

**The Official Returns—Footing up the Figures—The County Carried for License.**

Yesterday morning, Mr. McCleary, Clerk of Courts, opened the returns from the county, showing the vote in the several rural districts on the license question. The returns from the two cities have not yet been footed up officially, but they will not vary from what has already been published. The record from the districts outside the cities is as follows:

| BOROUGHS. | For | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| Mansfield | 73 | 45 |
| Sewickley | 26 | 145 |
| Etna | 170 | 94 |
| Elizabeth | 24 | 173 |
| West Elizabeth | 68 | 58 |
| McKeesport | 244 | 113 |
| Veronа | 27 | 21 |
| Bellevue | 3 | 67 |
| Millvale | 65 | 54 |
| Sharpsburg | 224 | 176 |
| Chartiers | 41 | 15 |
| Braddock | 123 | 66 |
| Tarentum | — | 38 |
| Total | 1,143 | 1,027 |

| TOWNSHIPS. | For. | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve | 149 | 4 |
| Richland | 57 | 56 |
| Neville | 5 | 27 |
| McClure | 88 | 70 |
| Lee | 27 | 48 |
| Mifflin | 203 | 67 |
| Chartiers | 91 | 81 |
| McCandless | 107 | 47 |
| Sawickley | 21 | 14 |
| Union | 73 | 100 |
| Harrison | 116 | 118 |
| Moon | 18 | 98 |
| North End district | 64 | 50 |
| Shaler, 1st precinct | 119 | 25 |
| Shaler, 2d precinct | 73 | 33 |
| Crescent | 18 | 24 |
| Lower St. Clair | 270 | 47 |
| Marshall | 83 | 2 |
| Scott, 1st precinct | 16 | 22 |
| Scott, 2d precinct | 45 | 47 |
| Stowe | 58 | 23 |
| Snowden | 35 | 91 |
| Ohio | 36 | 44 |
| Kilbuck, 1st precinct | 38 | 55 |
| Kilbuck, 2d precinct | 80 | 26 |
| Lincoln | 6 | 30 |
| Findley | 79 | 94 |
| Penn | 75 | 83 |
| Ross, 1st precinct | 43 | 48 |
| Ross, 2d precinct | 75 | 36 |
| Baldwin, 1st precinct | 78 | 27 |
| Baldwin, 2d precinct | 103 | 64 |
| Elizabeth, 1st precinct | 5 | 60 |
| Elizabeth 2d precinct | 43 | 18 |
| Elizabeth, 3d precinct | — | 64 |
| Elizabeth, 4th precinct | 28 | 88 |
| Fawn | 29 | 71 |
| North Fayette | 65 | 43 |
| Patton, 1st precinct | 32 | 65 |
| Patton, 2d precinct | 29 | 59 |
| Franklin | 84 | 48 |
| Pine | 35 | — |
| Wilkins, 1st and 2d precincts | 170 | 254 |
| Plum | 18 | 96 |
| South Fayette | 6 | 87 |
| East Deer | 56 | 101 |
| Robinson, 1st precinct | 40 | 13 |
| Robinson, 2d precinct | 68 | 59 |
| Indiana, 1st precinct | 125 | 88 |
| Indiana, 2d precinct | 84 | 72 |
| Upper St. Clair | 8 | 41 |
| Jefferson | 88 | 52 |
| North Versailles | 74 | 60 |
| South Versailles, 1st prec't | 23 | 27 |
| South Versailles, 2d prec't | 19 | 19 |
| South Versailles, 3d prec't | 57 | 23 |
| Hampton | 88 | 38 |
| West Deer | 56 | 92 |
| Forward | 24 | 90 |
| Totals | 3,675 | 3,295 |

From these figures, and those we have heretofore given, we ascertain the exact vote, which is given in the following

RECAPITULATION.

| *Pittsburgh.* | |
|---|---|
| Total vote for License | 12,924 |
| Total vote against License | 5,190 |
| Majority for License | 7,734 |
| *Allegheny.* | |
| Total vote for License | 5,335 |
| Total vote against License | 3,130 |
| Majority for License | 2,205 |
| *Boroughs.* | |
| Total vote for License | 1,143 |
| Total vote against License | 1,027 |
| Majority for License | 116 |
| *Townships.* | |
| Total vote for License | 3,675 |
| Total vote against License | 3,292 |
| Majority for License | 383 |
| Majority for License in cities | 2,939 |
| Majority for License in "rural" districts | 499 |
| Total in County | 10,438 |
| Total vote cast | 35,716 |
| Vote in October for Governor | 42,261 |
| Vote for President in November | 34,901 |

**UNIONTOWN.**

**The Election in Uniontown—Success of the Democratic Candidate for Burgess—The Case of Jacob Stoup, &c.**

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 25, 1873.

THE ELECTION IN UNIONTOWN.

The election in our borough passed off very quietly on Friday last. The Republicans were asleep and let the Democrats elect the Burgess and Constable and the East Ward Election Board; but perhaps that will make our party, hereafter, keep their eyes open, and pay more attention to these small elections, which are really important in their bearing on the Fall elections, as they furnish the election officers.

LOCAL OPTION.

The work at the polls on the subject of "Local Option" was quiet but very earnest, and the license men especially exerted their power and influence to the utmost, but the borough gave one hundred and nine (109) majority against license; North Union township one hundred and twenty-two (122) majority against, and South Union 125 against. The county gives 2,079 majority against license, so that now, if any of us want a drink of "*still 'em quick*," and can't get a prescription from some sympathizing, kind-hearted physician, nor find a back door where it is dispensed on the sly, we will have to get on the cars and visit your smoky city; but the thirst that would take a man that distance to get a drink must be very consuming.

COURT BUSINESS.

Adjourned Court met yesterday, and business is not pushed any more rapidly than usual. Jurors from the country, who would much prefer being at home, at work on their farms, wonder why Court is not called at 7½ o'clock, instead of waiting until the best part of the forenoon is gone and not do anything till 9 o'clock, and then wasting another hour by not calling Court until two o'clock, and then never having any business to attend to. But they would like our Judge, who is old in years and not in the best of health, and is hardly able to get along at the present rate, let alone adding four or five more hours per day to his already onerous duties.

TRIAL OF JACOB STOUP.

The counsel of Jacob Stoup filed their reasons for a new trial yesterday, and the case will be argued the latter part of the present week. It would be useless to have another trial of Stoup in this county, as the people have read the evidence in the papers and are pretty generally convinced of his guilt, and to have the trial in another county would make a vast expense.

BAD ROADS.

Reversing the old saying, "Spring lingers in the lap of winter," the roads are in a wretched condition and getting no better very fast, and those who have to change their abodes next week will have a hard time of it. O.

**Where to Deposit Your Savings.**

Heretofore we have called attention to the advantages to be obtained by persons having money in large or small amounts, in depositing their funds in the United States Bank, which has opened for business at No. 123 Fourth avenue. This institution commenced business with an ample paid up capital and upon a basis of reliability that entitles it to the confidence of all. It is under the control of some of the best financiers in our city and gentlemen who have in their private business attested their reliability and capacity for the management of monetary matters—as a reference to the list of officials and directors published elsewhere will show the "United States" proposes to deal liberally with all depositors and will render every bankable accommodations to friends by paying the highest rate of interest allowed on deposits, and by extending to all loans on the most favorable terms.

The Bank will be open on regular business days from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and as an especial accommodation to those wishing to lay up a portion of their weekly stipends, will remain open also on that evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. We can assure all our friends whether they have large or small amounts to place in bank that they will receive every courtesy from the officers and directors of this institution, and will find it to be to their advantage to be numbered among its patrons.

**The Anderson Sash Balance.**

The world moves, and improvements are daily being made, which, though apparently simple of themselves, work quite a revolution in the habits and customs of the people. The idea of saving labor, and adding to convenience, is the principle upon which these improvements are worked out. In the *Reporter's* description of the Grand Pacific Hotel, which appeared January 31st, we unintentionally omitted to state that the 1,700 windows of that magnificent structure, are all supplied with the Anderson Patent Sash Balance, an invention that is fast superseding the weights, boxes and pulleys, that have hitherto been in use. This is perfect balance to a window of any size or weight, and at any position. The windows of the Grand Pacific weigh from 40 to 700 pounds, and yet so perfect is the balance, that they are raised or lowered by the lightest touch, and stand at any required position. These balances are guaranteed for 15 years. Comparing this with the old methods, which are always getting out of order, it is not strange that some 160,000 of them are already in use in Chicago. J. G. Finlay & Co., proprietors, 70 South Canal street.

**MONONGAHELA PRESBYTERY.**

**Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Case of the Fifth U. P. Church—The Temperanceville Trouble—General Routine Business.**

The Monongahela Presbytery of the U. P. Church held a regular quarterly meeting in the Fifth U. P. Church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, yesterday.

Rev. S. R. Frazier was chosen Moderator for the ensuing term, and after the usual preliminary business, the Presbytery took up the resignation of Rev. S. B. Reed as pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church.

A communication from the reverend gentleman was presented, referring the whole matter to Presbytery for a decision.

A paper was read from the Commissioners of the Congregation, asking that the resignation be not accepted.

A third paper was also presented, signed by some members of the congregation acquiescing in the request of Rev. Mr. Reed to be released.

After some brief discussion the following paper in reference to the matter was adopted:

WHEREAS, Presbytery, after hearing the unanimous action of the Fifth Church, taken at its congregational meeting, held 1873, and the statements of its Commissioners, feels that it would be injurious to the cause of Christ in this city to dissolve the pastoral relations existing between that church and its pastor, Rev. S. B. Reed, and

WHEREAS, the difficulties in that congregation seem to arise mainly from an incorrect view of the province of the Session in the Presbyterian form of church government, and from carelessness in the discharge of those duties which every congregation owes to it pastor, and to the general missionary operations of the church, therefore:

*Resolved*, That the pastoral relation existing between Rev. S. B. Reed and the Fifth Church of Pittsburgh be not dissolved, and that pastor and people be exhorted to peace and brotherly love.

*Resolved*, That it belongs to the session which is charged with the spiritual oversight and government of the congregation" to decide in subordination to the Higher Courts, on matters pertaining to the discipline and worship of the congregation such as the time and manner of the introduction of the "Revised Psalm Book."

Third. That as the session of the Fifth Church have decided to introduce the Revised Psalm book into their Sabbath School, their decision is final; but that owing to present excitement the session is counseled to exercise prudence in introducing the Revised Psalm book into the public worship of the congregation.

Fourth—That the congregation be exhorted to greater liberality in contributing to the Board of the Church, as such liberality will not hinder them in meeting their congregational obligations.

Fifth—That the congregation be exhorted to give their Pastor due moral support and such a salary as a congregation of their strength should give to one who has spent his time and his strength in their service.

So the case was settled.

Rev. W. H. Knox ac. spent a call from the Wylie avenue church, and Mr. J. P. Gibson was licensed to preach.

The trouble in the Temperanceville church next came up.

The Committee appointed to settle the difficulties presented a report, which decided against the appellant.

On the part of the appellant a petition was presented asking for the appointment of a new Commission to consider the case. The Presbytery refused this request, held over the report of the Committee and referred all the papers in the case to a new Committee of which Dr. Greer was made Chairman. This Committee after a short deliberation presented a new report which was laid on the table until the next meeting of the Presbytery.

Presbytery adjourned.

**Religious Revival in Colorado.**

DENVER, COL., March 25.—E. Hammond, the revivalist, has been laboring here in Denver about ten days. The Governor's Guard Hall, holding about 1,500 people, has been filled every morning and evening, and at some of the evening services many were unable to enter the hall. On Sunday evening some of the neighboring churches were open to admit those from the overcrowded hall. Several hundred adults, as well as children and youths, have been converted, and the interest continues this week unabated, and perhaps increased. The Presbytery of Colorado, in session here, on Saturday and Monday added fifteen to their list of ministers of Mr. Hammond's working force, and the daily newspapers admit that much good is being accomplished through religious efforts.

**A New Horse Disease.**

PORTLAND, ME., March 25.—A new horse disease has appeared here. It affects their legs, making them so weak that it is difficult for the animal to stand. No f

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873.


THE Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn finally on the 10th of April, a resolution to that effect having passed the Senate unanimously yesterday.

ARRANGEMENTS are now definitely made between the French and Germans for the payment of indemnity and the evacuation of French territory by the 5th of September. Then shall those dreams of revenge, so long heard of on the part of the French, have opportunity for display.

HON. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is a native of Massachusetts, a Harvard graduate, and has been on the bench of his State for sixteen years. In 1860 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and during the last four years in the occupancy of the office has had no small share in the administration of the National finances.

THREE years ago an original idea was observed in one of the Pittsburgh papers. —*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

The above libelous item we have seen applied to the newspapers of at least a dozen other cities; but even supposing the statement correct, Pittsburgh is still decidedly in advance of Cincinnati, for we have yet to observe the first idea originating in the papers of that village.

LOCAL OPTION.—As we go to press the vote is being polled on the question of License or no License throughout the cities and county, with every indication that a full vote will be out. Of course it is impossible to say what the result will be; but advices lead to the conclusion that the city of Pittsburgh will be carried in favor of license, and that Allegheny City and the balance of the county will go for prohibition.

COMPARATIVELY little importance need be attached to the reports of victories on either side in Spain. The Carlists are broken up into small bands, and when successful in any of their forays, the achievement does not amount to much. So when the Government succeeds in breaking up, or capturing one of these predatory bands, not much is accomplished toward giving permanency to the Republic. It is, at best, a loose kind of guerrilla warfare.

WE ARE gratified that Attorney General Williams has at last obtained possession of the books of the Credit Mobilier, and trust he may find in them the evidence for the prosecutions with which he is charged. That outrage ought to be sifted to the very bottom, and wherever the Government can make guilty parties disgorge their ill gotten gains, it ought to be done. While the aggregate result will not probably amount to much, financially, the exposures will be of great value.

THE detailed intelligence as to the manner in which the forgeries were perpetrated on the Bank of England show them to have been consummated with rare skill and patience. So careful were the forgers, and so perfect in every detail of their operations, that they might have gone on for a considerable while, had they not omitted to date one of their acceptances. It is to be hoped that such a dangerous band of forgers will be thoroughly entrapped, and securely imprisoned.

ONLY two bills have been passed by the Legislature of Illinois in a session of eleven weeks. The new Constitution of that State strips the Legislature of power to dabble in matters which can be or are covered by general laws, and hence the duty of law makers is by no means laborious. A few general laws, wisely administered and rigorously enforced by upright Judges, are better than volumes of special acts passed to benefit a few persons at the cost and detriment of the masses.

THE President has made a short corner on the seekers of place in his Cabinet, and will probably do the same thing in a day or two for office-seekers in general. He has promptly filled Mr. Boutwell's place, by the appointment of Assistant Secretary Richardson, and proposes to complete the entire list of official changes in a brief time. While the civil service rules do not apply to Cabinet appointments, the President has practically made them applicable by promoting Mr. Richardson, and will probably make other promotions from the working force of the Treasury Department.

THE President having re-appointed all the members of his Cabinet, except Mr. Boutwell, who has been elected United States Senator, the complete Cabinet is composed as follows:—Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish; Secretary of War, William W. Belknap; Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson; Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano; Secretary of the Treasury, William A. Richardson; Postmaster General, John A. J. Creswell; Attorney General, George H. Williams. The appointment of Mr. Richardson as the successor of Mr. Boutwell, if it has any significance at all, means that the policy of the late Secretary is to be continued.

IT SEEMS that there is hope inspired among the department clerks at Washington, based upon a single vowel. If that letter is o, they will be entitled to an addition to their salaries; if it is e, they are cut off from increase of pay. The facts are, that the bill increasing salaries, notably those of members of Congress, also provides for the increase of salaries of Capitol or Capitol clerks—if the former, it refers, of course, only to those at the Capitol building; if the latter, it refers to all department clerks. So much, therefore, is there in a letter. We earnestly sympathize with the poor clerks, and really wish the bill had contained an error, by which members of Congress would have been prevented from receiving extra pay, while the hard working clerks, who are generally so poorly paid, might have had the benefit of the error.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, voted to increase the pay of Congressmen, on the ground that additional compensation was necessary in order that they might live decently in Washington. One of the Washington papers explains as follows what Stewart meant: "The most superb furniture in Washington is said to be that in the house of Senator Stewart, selected by Mrs. Stewart during her five years' sojourn in Europe, and valued at two hundred thousand dollars. There is a table composed of a gilt stand, supporting a slab of the finest black marble, inlaid with flowers and fruits of Florentine mosaic, and a cabinet of ebony and Florentine mosaic, which is said by connoisseurs to be equaled only by one in the Pitti Palace." This, we suppose, is what Senator Stewart calls "living decently in Washington," for which the people are to pay by increasing the compensation of members of Congress.

NEW YORK journals, notably the *World*, *Times* and *Tribune*, are devoting considerable attention to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and its annual meeting. The *Times* seems to be able to see that a great railroad corporation may legitimately require an increase of capital when its business is increasing so rapidly as to require extra tracks along its entire length. The *Tribune* is full of the Jersey fight, and can only see in the Central a road that has leased the several Jersey roads, and fights for its rights against rival corporations. The *Tribune* is on the side of the rivals, and can only say hard things of the Pennsylvania corporation. The *World*, by some singular freak seems, to have taken the Reading road as its patron saint, and abuses the Pennsylvania road from the stand point of its great rival. All this is exceedingly absurd. The Central, with matchless skill and power, is building up the greatest railway system known to the country, and is already famous for the thoroughness with which its roads are appointed, and the safety with which they are run. There is really no occasion for abusing the road because of the increase of capital, as it will go toward improving the facilities of the road, and carry a satisfactory dividend with it.

APROPO of the announcement from England that Gladstone and his colleagues will remain in office, we herewith append the names of the members of the British Cabinet: Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, who succeeded Mr. Disraeli as Prime Minister in December, 1868; Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P. for the University of London, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. Lord Selborn, better known as Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Chancellor; the Marquis of Ripon, Earl de Gray and Ripon, who acted as Chairman of the Washington Joint High Commission, Lord President of the Council; Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal; Hon. Henry Austin, Secretary for the Home Department; Earl Granville, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies; Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P. for Oxford, Secretary of War; the Duke of Argyll, Secretary for India; Rt. Hon. Geo. Joachim Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. Chichester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue, M. P. for Louth, Ireland, President of the Board of Trade; the Marquis of Huntingdon, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, Vice President of the Council; Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld, President of the Poor Law Board; and Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

WE ARE possessed of a desire to gratify the *Post*, even when its question, are unreasonable and without point. It asks whether we do not think it would be better to return to Congress those who represented the South before the war, rather than those recently elected by the Republican party. We will make the point more specific than even the *Post* puts it. Before the war, we had Jeff. Davis, John C. Breckenridge, Robert Toombs, and various gentlemen of that ilk in Congress, representing the South. They did it influentially and ably. But they planned and precipitated the rebellion, one of the most gigantic crimes known to human history. Therefore, we believe they should never be again allowed places in Congress. With characteristic unfairness, the *Post* belittles the Southern delegation in Congress, unless they are Democrats. There are colored men and whites, Republicans and Democrats representing the South in Congress at this time, the whole making a very respectable delegation. This is, in the main, as we would have it. The *Post* has a silly habit of giving a partisan bias to everything, and asks us whether we know of Democrats guilty of seeking admission to seats they were charged with buying. Of course we have. We remember E. R. V. Wright, of New Jersey, who notoriously bought his election to the United States Senate, and was admitted. We remember John P. Stockton, who gained his first election through an informality, and was put out. Most of the long list of contested elections, in Democratic times, before the war, turned on just such issues; and it was perfectly notorious that a Whig or Republican stood no chance in contesting the seat of a Democrat. Referring to Colfax, we offset him with Breckenridge, who, while Vice President, was engaged in the conspiracy to turn the country over to the Southern oligarchy. No crime has been proven against Colfax, while no one disputes that Breckenridge was a traitor to his country while he yet occupied the Vice Presidential office. We have not the time to look up, at this moment, the exact *data* of several instances to which we can, we are confident, refer; but if the *Post* should be anxious, we may accommodate it very fully.

### MORALS IN POLITICS.

One of the peculiar notions, that seem to form a part of the unspoken thoughts of a class in our population is, that there is a complete disseverance between morality and political expediency, or in other words, that morals do not enter into the practical workings of politics. We can trace to this theory very many of the, evils that have cropped out in our public life of late. It is generally held, for example, that lying, cheating, double-dealing, violence, and many other items that may be mentioned, are invasions of the moral code. In individual dealings this theory is carried out in practice; but when persons really very careful in their dealings with their fellows, come in contact with the people as a mass, or with the Government, they readily seek advantages which in other places they would scorn to take.

The late Credit Mobilier operations are in illustration of our point. It is perfectly palpable that the success of that movement depended on the fact that the general public and the Government were the parties to be cheated, and not individuals who might at any moment come forward, and confront the wrong-doers with their crimes. The vast number of overcharges made in dealings with the Government, false statements in times of heated political discussion, frauds in voting, whether by means of coffee-pot naturalization papers, or repeating,—these are but a few of the derelictions from morals which obtain in our political life.

It may be a question for the metaphysician whether public immoralities are the outgrowth of private infractions of the moral law, or *vice versa*, whether public wrongdoing leads to private immorality. It is certain that men fall into the temptation to do wrong most readily where the public, rather than a specific individual, is involved. This fact is better shown than else by the circumstance that persons who are honorable in their individual relation, will unhesitatingly engage in the violation of public law, at times, for partisan advantages. The frauds in connection with the soldiers' votes during the war, have always been understood to have been perpetrated by persons generally honorable. So with the coffee-pot naturalization papers in this State; and, so far as the principals are concerned, so with the average of political wrong doing. The preponderance of fact and evidence, in our judgment, is in support of the idea that immoralities are more readily perpetrated against the public, and notably in politics than in any other direction.

The remedy for all this cannot be mistaken. It consists, primarily, in so carefully elevating the standard of politics as to absolutely prevent the outrageous crimes which have broken out like epidemics, from time to time. That this can be done is shown by the general tone of political discussion, so prevalent now, as compared with that of twenty years ago. The oathsome abuse, and violent personalities, which but two decades since were thought to be entirely proper, have given way to the calm discussion of principles, or to criticism, which while trenchant, is fair and just. It is generally conceded that the standard of newspaper morals, in the particulars referred to, has been lifted up by two facts—the development of news giving, and the improvements in intelligence which have taken place among the people. Generalized, this simply means that the surrounding of newspapers demanded fairness, and they have been constrained to give it.

The law thus indicated can be readily applied to every department of our public life. If the people will turn out every Congressman who voted for or accepted an increase of salary, especially back pay, it will be a long time before another increase will be made. If every person in public life, who became involved in Credit Mobilier, is frowned into privacy, others will hesitate before plunging into similar rascalities.

The condition of our public life is such that it is time the better element among our citizens should look this subject in the face, and carefully embody their views as to private morals in their public action. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the moral and religious element in this country hold the balance of political power. The statistics clearly prove this. As a result, they are largely responsible for the moral character of our politics. Their *duty* is, to be alive to every political agitation, to be in attendance at primaries, to take an active part in every political contest. If they supinely fold their arms, and sigh idly over the shortcomings of politicians, the country may go to the bad; but if they wield the power they really possess, they can regenerate Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, the State, the country, in a single year.

### THE IRON TRADE.

The National Association of Iron Manufacturers for 1872, in reviewing the growth of the iron trade, presents some very interesting statistics, especially to Pennsylvanians and the friends of a protective tariff. When we consider that little over half a century—in actual count, 62 years to date—has passed since iron has been made in any quantity in the United States, the figures are sufficiently startling to induce the inquiry, to what amount would our production have been extended had a wise tariff policy been pursued throughout that time? Although considerable iron was manufactured in the Colonies during the Revolutionary War, and although Congress in 1794 imposed a tariff on foreign iron, it was not until 1810-'12 that the industry arrived at importance. In the former year there were 153 furnaces, of which 53,908 tons of pig iron were the product; 320 forges, producing 24,541 tons of bar iron, and 54 rolling mills consuming 6,500 tons.

In the same year the total value of the pig iron and castings was $3,616,457, and of wrought iron $10,998,086. In 1820 a free-trade period had reduced the value of the former products to $2,230,275, and of wrought iron to $4,640,669. In 1830 the pig metal product had swelled to 137,075 tons, of the value of $4,757,403, and that of bar iron to nearly 100,000 tons, of the value of $10,787,231. In 1840 the condition of trade was stated as follows: Number of furnaces, 804; product of pig metal, 286,903 tons; forges, bloomeries and rolling mills, 795; product of wrought iron, 197,235 tons; capital invested, $20,432,181; fuel consumed, 1,528,110 tons; men employed, 30,497. In 1841, nearly all the works were closed and 20,000 persons out of employment. The tariff of 1842 revived this fluctuating industry once more, and in 1844 and 1845 the railway fever created a great demand and stimulated production, until 1846 again paralyzed the industry.

In 1850 there were 377 furnaces, producing of pig iron 564,755 tons; and 552 mills and forges, producing 277,044 tons of wrought iron. Between 1850 and 1860 the trade fluctuated from year to year, as legislation or commercial panics affected it. At the last named period there were 374 furnaces, with a product of 987,559 tons, which was an increase over 1850 of 109 per cent. in quantity, and of 54 per cent. in value. But it was during the last decade, under the favorable influences of a high tariff and the demand consequent upon the war, that the industry took its most gigantic strides, the census of 1870 returning the product of pig iron at 2,052,881 tons, of the value of $63,640,498, and of the rolling mills at 1,330,000 tons, of the value of $20,801,158. In the same year it gave employment to 75,099 men. In 1872 the total value of the product is estimated at $175,000,000. These figures show the marvellous growth of this single industry under a beneficent tariff—a growth greater and more conspicuous than any other trade.

### LABOR STRIKES AND CAPITAL COMBINATIONS.

There is no question agitating the capitalist and laboring classes so much, at this time, as the strike expected to take place by the different trades unions of New York and other eastern cities, when the Spring trade fully opens up. On this subject the Philadelphia Press says there is unrest over the civilized world among men who are working for fixed salaries. The allegation on the one side is, that capital is making all the profits—growing rich on gigantic accumulations, while labor never progresses, is stinted in its pay, and suffers whenever it aspires to higher wages. The laborer complains that he is unable to gather sufficient ahead to insure him rest in his old days, or relief should he be overtaken by sickness. There is some reason in such a complaint. He whose prudence admonishes him to look out for the future is sure to be a thinking man, and whenever a man thinks and calculates, he is not easily satisfied unless he receives what is right. Of late the productive classes of the world have wonderfully advanced in intelligence. Those who work for others see vast establishments growing up; behold great schemes bringing in rich rewards; but when a distribution is made, the mechanic, on whose genius and skill these are brought about, receives the lesser part, the fraction, while to capital is accorded the bulk of the profit. But on the other hand, if a venture of money fail, if an effort to push a certain production meet with no success, the loser is the capitalist, the gainer the journeyman mechanic, who demands and receives his pay. The capital sunk in mechanical, mercantile, and banking ventures, the losses from misconceptions of trade, are in many cases kept from the public for fear of injury to trade, while the profits are displayed with vain pomposity to prove ability for success and thereby command increased public confidence. Here is one of the secrets of the unrest among the mechanics and laboring men of the United States. They are not dissatisfied because they are actually suffering, because their wages will not support their families, but because the extravagant living of the rich and improvident excites their envy and arouses their jealousy. The same comparison is made in all branches of trade, and out of this jealousy we have springing up, all over the country, the labor unions and preparations for strikes. These strikes are not pressed, as we have already written, by an absolute suffering from want. They are not uprisings for bread—not combinations to resist wrong—but a determination to get more for work because capital can afford to pay it, because the evidence is apparent that labor is the true source of wealth, and therefore the laborer wants a larger share of his own creation, that he, too, may deck his wife and daughter in the finery of the times and adorn his house with the beautiful. Every man wants to become rich suddenly. The idea of accumulation is the controlling influence in all circles, and to have money is now the sole aim of mankind. The wages paid to officials are increased in all the departments of the Government. The extras given to public servants often sum up more than the regular stipulated pay. The fee than the regular labor make millionaires of men in office a single term. These are facts which the great mass comprehend, and therefore it is that we hear of the preparation for strikes, all of which are only a new hope in a different class of men to get rich. Salaries, like fancy stocks, have become the object of "corners;" each branch of mechanics propose to make a "corner" in their pay for the purpose of increasing it.

Can we blame these men? If a merchant so manages the market as to make a large fortune in a short time, do we not applaud his sagacity? If a dozen shrewd dealers in stock are able to control a certain security, and thus realize large sums of money without adding a particle to production, do we not admire their genius and daring? What is there different in the strike of a number of mechanics? The world consoles itself by comparison. We justify ourselves by what our neighbor does, and therefore the mechanics, beholding the grab-game played in all departments of life, are imbued with the controlling idea of the age, and hurry to get rich. As long as this idea prevails the, man on a fixed salary will never be satisfied. He will always be in a condition to strike, and as his neighbor makes a dollar in easy speculations, he will yield to his cupidity and avarice, to add a fraction to his wages, that an additional dollar or two at the end of the week may fall to his pay. We see no end to these rivalries. There is no fixed principle to direct them. It is all greed—money greed; and the solution of the problem of strikes is just as difficult as the solution of many another yet uncleared mystery.

### COMPULSORY EDUCATION REPORT.

The Article on Compulsory Education, as reported to the Constitutional Convention, leaves the final determination of the subject to the Legislature. Hopes are entertained, by the friends of Compulsory Education, that it may yet be incorporated in the new Constitution, the Committee's report being thus far overslaughed. We fully sympathize with the arguments generally brought forward in favor of this measure—that intelligence is of great importance in maintaining the permanency of the Republic, and that the State has a right to take such measures as will guarantee its own permanence, yet we do not see in all this the evidence that Compulsory Education is just that measure. We prefer that the report of the Committee on the subject to the Constitutional Convention should stand. The Legislature, under this arrangement, can adopt the measure, and if it is not found to work well, can drop it; whereas, if incorporated in the Constitution, it will be difficult to dispose of, however unsatisfactory it may work. Our friends should not overlook the fact that Compulsory Education is at best an experiment, and not a perfectly satisfactory one at that. In Prussia and in Massachusetts, where the system has been and is in operation, the average attendance on the public schools is no greater than it is in this city. In Massachusetts there are serious thoughts of abandoning the experiment. Observation and experience show that in proportion as shools are made attractive, the attendance is increased; and that where the children are thoroughly interested in their studies, there is no need of compulsion. It is also true that there is need of inspiration among teachers and school boards, in carrying forward the influence and attractiveness of our schools. Much has been done in this direction, but very much more remains to be done.

Within a few years, the attractiveness of public schools has been greatly increased, and the course of study enlarged, and the result is a greatly increased average of attendance. It is but a short time, comparatively speaking, since the course of study in our public schools only embraced the plain English branches—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The school conveniences were of the plainest description—benches without backs, and open slab-topped desks. Now, in addition to what we have mentioned, botany, algebra, the higher mathematics, drawing—map and general, with colored crayons, music, and other branches, are added to the list. School furniture is comfortable and well adapted to the uses to which it is put. Where it is possible, schools are graded, and the system of teaching is more intelligent and efficient than it was a few years ago. Yet we have only begun to improve. We look for the time to come when girls will learn needlework, and kindred branches, and boys mechanic arts as a part of their education. But this aside, the facts we have furnished seem to show that our public schools are rendered vastly more attractive, of late years, than they formerly were. We refer our readers to current reports in proof of the fact, that attendance at our public schools is very much more general than formerly, and these will now show that it is as good, in well conducted modern schools, as it is where the compulsory system prevails.

We regard it as desirable that there should be a stimulus upon school boards and teachers, as well as for parents. If the average of attendance is made to depend on the attractiveness and efficiency of the school, there is an inducement to keep it up to the highest possible standard. Under the compulsory system, all such stimulus is taken away from the teacher, and he may be a perfect martinet, if he chooses, as the children must attend school whether they like it or not. One principal reason, however, for hoping that the report of the Committee may be sustained is, the belief that the Compulsory Education clause will be unpopular, if embodied in the Constitution. Whatever success it might meet with in the cities, it will be sure to fall in the country. Farmers have been accustomed to keep their children at home during the specially busy seasons, to aid them in planting and harvesting, and will unitedly oppose any attempt to interfere with their privileges in this respect; and hence, we fear for the Constitution with a Compulsory Education clause in it. We do not, in these remarks, take the question broadly into consideration. We do not believe in Compulsory Education for this country anyhow. We have not a particle of faith in the assumption that American children retrograde in intelligence. Yet this is the entire basis of the Compulsory argument. If a State must protect itself against ignorance, it ought to be shown that there is a tendency toward ignorance, against which protection is needed. This the advocates of Compulsory Education never do. They beg the entire question. The fact is, our ignorant element is imported, and once here, it is sharpened up, educated, improved. We may also briefly say, that in our judgment, it is contrary to the genius of the country and Government to introduce Compulsory Education. It is an invasion of the liberties of the people. It embodies an attempt to prescribe what "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" really are, while the Declaration of Independence makes it an individual right. We merely suggest these points. We most earnestly hope, however, that the Convention will adopt the report of its Committee, and leave the subject to the Legislature. If we must have the experiment, let it be made in such a way that we may abolish it, should it prove a failure.

### CALDWELL'S CASE.

Our readers will bear us witness, that in criticising the cases of members of Congress charged with various derelictions, the GAZETTE has been mild and forbearing, demanding, in all instances, explicit testimony before a judgment was pronounced. We have before us, however, a case, where these bounds are being deliberately overstepped, and we believe there is reason to fear that wrong is likely to be perpetrated. It will be remembered that Caldwell stands charged with having procured his election as Senator from Kansas, by means of bribery. His defense is that he bought off his competitor, but did not bribe members of the Legislature. The report of the Committee is to the effect that actual bribery was proven, as well as the buying off operation that is admitted by Caldwell. So far, then, a case is made, and the subject is before the Senate.

The defense set up in behalf of Caldwell is one of technicalities. It is that the election of a United States Senator is performed by a State in its sovereign capacity; that being accomplished, the United States Senate has no right to go behind the returns made to investigate the manner in which they were procured. It is simply to judge the *prima facie* evidence, and ascertain whether it is correct. If it proves to be so, then nothing remains but to admit the person elected. Caldwell comes forward with all the technicalities of a *prima facie* case on his side. He holds the certificate of election, properly signed and authenticated. He is able to prove that the election was held in conformity with the acts of Congress bearing on the subject; that he received a majority of the votes cast, and therefore, is entitled to his seat in the Senate of the United States. Such is the case, as presented by friend and foe. It brings into discussion the entire question of Senatorial elections; and should be thoroughly and comprehensively considered. We have not the slightest hesitancy in affirming our belief, that Caldwell should be refused his seat.

It is perfectly obvious, we think, that the rule making Congress the judge of the qualification and election of its members is intended to go beyond mere technicalities. Otherwise, it amounts to nothing. If, then, it is intended to go back to the circumstances attending an election, it must, of necessity, take cognizance of their lawfulness and morality. Nothing can be plainer than that the Legislature which could be bought, would never investigate its own crime. Nor would a candidate for office who could be bought off ever be likely to publish his own perfidy by revealing the transaction. Hence, unless there is somewhere the power to investigate and enforce honesty, the flood-gates of bribery and immorality will be thrown wide open. The technicalities of an election may be observed, and yet corruption in a hundred ways be involved in the transaction. The equities of the case, therefore, clearly demand that Congress shall be judge of all the antecedent facts of an election, as well as the mere technical showing.

More than this, to judge an election, the antecedent facts are of great moment. If the Senate, for example, may merely scrutinize the papers returned, it is a mere clerk, with no actual power to judge an election. If, however, it may go so far as to investigate whether those papers were legally constructed, and are not forgeries, or the result of fraud—and this is conceded generally,—we have in this admission all we need, the concession of the right of the Senate to know that the credentials of a Senator are the product of an honest election. This involves a vast deal, not merely the right to know that a majority of votes were cast for a given person, but that they were rightfully given, as well. This principle involves, too, the right to consider all the circumstances that enter into an election, and thus we claim the Senate has the undoubted right to look into every feature of the Kansas Senatorial election, and to base its final action on all the facts thus elicited.

This being true, it is hard to see what can save Caldwell from being refused his seat. Suppose we admit that his representations are correct, and that in place of bribing members, he merely bribed his competitors. How is the morality of his position improved? It admits that he gained his election by means of money. It matters not, in our judgment, how or where he applied this money, so that it is clear that it had a direct bearing on his election—it constitutes a case of bribery, just as really as though it were employed in controlling votes. The morality of the act is precisely the same. The case stands, in this light: A person is a candidate for office, and determines to use money to gain his object. Two plans are before him,—he may purchase the votes of a certain number of legislators, or he may buy off his competitor. Which is cheapest and safest? This determined, he acts; but we contest that it matters not in which direction he applies his funds, the morality of his action is just the same.

This is Caldwell's case, by his own showing. Senator Morton claims that there were other than money considerations used to influence the action of the Kansas Legislature. All that aside, however, and we urge that the power of the Senate is absolute, when corruption in any form enters into an election. While we have no direct antipathy to Caldwell, we hope that the Senate will rigidly and impartially apply the power it possesses in his case, and refuse to admit him on the credentials he now holds. The developments of the past winter, and particularly the large number of tainted applicants for Senatorial honors now applying for admission, render it imperative that no favors shall be shown, and no sentimentalism indulged. The Republican party cannot afford to suffer the imputation to be fastened upon it, that it deliberately admitted to its highest honors men charged with corrupt practices.

### STATE ITEMS.

GEORGE DAVIS, of Greenville, who had his hands and feet badly frozen on the morning of the 4th inst., had both feet amputated on Sunday, the 9th.

ON Wednesday last a hired man at the Alms House, Buck county, named John Carr, was killed by falling off a horse and rolling between the horse and the wagon. He became entangled in the harness in some way and was dragged a considerable distance.

CYRUS J. ZIMMERMAN, of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, met with an accident on last Saturday. While working at the stable for Daniel Shrader, in Ludwick, the hatchet of one of the workmen, who was immediately above Zimmerman, fell and struck Mr. Z. upon the wrist of the right arm, cutting the leaders and arteries entirely off.

ON Monday morning, the 10th instant, a workman was instantly killed on the Stony Creek Railroad, Bucks county, by the caving in of a high bank, beneath which they were excavating. His name was John Delahide. Another man, Patrick Kelley, was seriously injured at the same time. This is the first life that has been lost in building this road.

A YOUNG MAN named William Dixon died very suddenly Friday night, March 14th, at Johnson's steam saw mill, about seven miles from Warren. It seems that the deceased and others came from Irvineton that night, bringing with them a quantity of whisky, of which they drank quite freely during the night, and Saturday morning he was found dead in John Utter's barn.

A FATAL accident occurred on the morning of March the 19th, on the farm of William Blake, situated on the Jenkintown road, about one and a half miles above the Fox Chase, in Montgomery county. Mr. Blake and an Irishman named David Murphy, a farm hand of the tenement of Mr. Blake's place, were engaged in sawing down a large cherry tree. Both were employed the tree to fall sooner than they expected, and it is supposed that Murphy became bewildered and ran in the same direction that the tree fell. He was caught by a large limb which struck him in the back, causing almost instant death—as he breathed but a few times after he was taken up.

REV. THOMAS HUDSON, an aged and eloquent minister of the M. E. church, died recently while in the discharge of his duties in his church, at Lyon, Washington county. He was reading the morning chapter, and after reading these words, "Life is fast passing away," sank down and died in a few hours afterwards.

WAYNESBURG was visited by a severe storm of wind, accompanied by a slight shower of rain, last Saturday night, doing much damage to fruit trees, fences, &c. The roof of Mr. Danny's coal house, near the public school building, was blown off and carried some fifty yards away.

On Tuesday evening Hugh Sebastis, of Washington, fell from the loft of the Fulton House stable, and cut his head in a frightful manner, and also injured his shoulder and arm. The skull was left bare to the bone. A physician was called in and the wound properly dressed.

THE postoffice at Waynesburg was robbed of fifteen dollars, last Saturday night. There was also about forty dollars in mutilated currency in a drawer which showed every evidence of having been roughly handled, but for some reason was not taken. The law office next door was also entered, but the thieves failed to get anything for their trouble.

THE Brownsville *Clipper* says an information was made by Mr. Thomas Bailey, on Sunday last, before Justice Howden, charging his son-in-law with malicious mischief and surety of the peace. It was alleged that Edwards had stabbed two horses and a cow, the latter being cut in the flank to such an extent as to allow her entrails to escape and fall to the ground, from the effect of which the animal died soon after being found on Sunday morning. The horses, although badly cut, are likely to recover. In default of fourteen hundred dollars bail, Edwards was committed to jail for trial.

## HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1873.

The House and Senate this morning took up their respective private calendars, and worked diligently on them all day, but have still left unacted enough bills to stock (in bulk at least) a young State with laws. On the House calendar there were two hundred and twenty-six bills, and on the Senate calendar one hundred and eighty, or a total in the two houses of four hundred and six private bills for one day's work. In the House one good result of the day's action was the defeat of a large number of bills exempting property from taxation. Still plenty of vote duty has been left for Governor Hartranft in the private bills passed, and not yet considered by him. The House calendar has now reached No. 1112, and the Senate 1024—the numbers indicating the bills reported by committees.

**Another Budget of Vetoes**

Governor Hartranft seems to have been employed since the recess of Friday last in an investigation of some of the schemes of vicious private legislation "railroaded" through the Legislature last week, and when the two Houses met this morning they were saluted by a volley of five veto messages let off by the Executive. The Senate was the higher body was honored with three doses of this sort of medicine, and the House with two.

**An Iron Company Stopped in Its Wild Career.**

In the veto of the act incorporating the Middletown Tube and Iron Company of Dauphin county, the Governor says ample power exists for its incorporation, under the general laws of the State, by the Courts. He also states the bill is embraced within the objections to the bill incorporating the Keystone Iron Co., returned to the Senate on the 3d inst. His veto of that bill was published in the GAZETTE at the time, and treated the subject at length. The Governor refers the Legislature to numerous acts of Assembly "whereby the Courts are empowered to confer corporate powers in very many cases," and concludes "that there is no personal liability imposed upon the stockholders of the bill herewith returned," incorporating the Middletown Tube and Iron Company. Reasons plenty as blackberries, and all of them good.

**A Church Speculation Stopped.**

Another House bill vetoed by the Governor is an act to authorize Hart G. Coates, Trustee of the Ashtabula meeting house, to sell the same and distribute the proceeds. The Governor says in regard to this measure: "If it is proper to authorize the sale of the real estate referred to in the bill herewith returned, it should be by *public* sale, upon due and public notice, and also security should be required for the faithful application or payment of the proceeds to the parties entitled to the same. The bill authorizes a private sale without approval of courts or security. If it is proper to authorize the property to be sold, I suggest it would be better to empower the Court of Common Pleas of Lake county, Ohio, to authorize it, prescribe times of sale, and make distribution of the proceeds, &c., requiring security."

**Insurance Companies Should go to the Courts.**

In regard to the Senate bill "supplementary to the act to incorporate the Lehigh County Mutual Life Insurance Company," originally incorporated in 1848, Governor Hartranft states that by the act of 1867 express power is conferred upon courts to incorporate fire insurance companies, and by the act of 1845 the power to amend the same, even if granted by the Legislature, is given to the courts. The bill is clearly within the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature granting powers and privileges where the courts have power to do so. Perhaps the courts have not power to authorize that vested right to be made perpetual." The spirit of the age and the experience of the past is against making charters perpetual.

**A Real Estate Silk Company.**

The Governor also vetoes the House bill to incorporate the Scranton Silk Company. He says: "This company has an authorized capital of one million of dollars, with power to hold lands not exceeding at any one time three thousand acres, with power to mortgage or lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, and the capital of the company may be employed in the making and manufacturing of silk and silk fabrics, and power to hold three thousand acres of land, and lease or otherwise dispose of the same, is certainly very liberal for a company to manufacture silk. The power to hold land necessary for the conducting of their business would have been unobjectionable, as would a provision not that their capital stock may be employed; but should be the basis for which it was incorporated. Under the charter it might be engaged in real estate, and perhaps coal and other business. Full power to incorporate exists under the general act of 1868, relating to corporations."

**A Church Building Society.**

House bill to incorporate the Church Building Society of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America, is vetoed by the Governor for the reason that the act of April 6, 1791, and the act of April 13, 1840, expressly vests in the courts the power to incorporate societies for religious and literary purposes, objects and purposes clearly within the provisions of the act referred to.

**Effect of the Governor's Vetoes.**

The beneficial effects of Governor Hartranft's vetoes restricting some of the abuses of private legislation, are clearly visible in the proceedings of the two houses. A large number of bills in his possession have been recalled so that they may be amended to conform to the rules he has laid down in vetoing bills for private corporations. Bills under consideration are amended in the same way, and it is the same with new bills; they are drafted to meet the Governor's objections. Even members whose hamstrings are vetoed by the Governor, mostly approve the general policy laid down in his messages. It is certain that by his action a check has been placed upon a certain species of objectionable legislation unknown for many years back. It is to be hoped he will persevere until the new Constitution comes to his aid.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1873.

The House worked hard yesterday and last night in the disposition of the private calendar. There were three sessions, morning, afternoon and night, the latter lasting until after midnight, in all nine hour arduous labor for the day. At the afternoon session, over three hundred and fifty bills were reported from Committee. The Senate has modified the House resolution for an adjournment from the 27th day of March to that to journ on the 10th of April. If the business mapped out can be completed by this time—that is the private business—it will require hard work, and the ignoring of public bills, not esteemed of much account by members when they come in conflict with their little schemes of special legislation. Governor Hartranft has done a great deal to resist this tide of evil, and if it had not been for his determined stand it would have been of far greater volume, and embraced projects of unparalleled enormity. The good results of the Governor's action are not fully indicated by the number of bills he has vetoed. The veto of one measure for certain specified reasons, requires a compliance by all others of a like character with the conditions of Executive approval. The Governor vetoed but two of the flood of house bank charters pending, but numbers brought twenty or thirty others up to the required standard. The same with manufacturing companies, attempted to be chartered outside the general laws of the State.

**Increase of Salaries and Extravagance Generally.**

The Senate Finance Committee this morning reported the appropriation bill, but not as it came from the House of Representatives by any means. In the first place all increase of salaries of State officers and the clerks of departments was cut off, and their pay remains the same as now fixed by law. The increase of the salaries of members of the Legislature from one thousand to two hundred dollars was also rejected by the obdurate Finance Committee. There was no division on the point that it was an outrage for members to vote an increase of their own pay in the middle of their terms. Still plenty of room for putting their hands in the State's strong box, as it were, and fleshing money out of it, not because of any equitable claim to it, but because they have the power to do so. The general view in the Senate is that if the salaries of members of the Legislature from one thousand to two hundred dollars would be increased, such increase should not be made operative until the expiration of the terms of members voting the increase. The Finance Committee has also cut off from the bill all appropriations for charitable or educational institutions, in the control of which the State is not directly concerned. Under this rule the appropriations for the Homeopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh and the Western University have been struck off, and also appropriations for institutions of a like character in other parts of the State. Of course the bill will go to a conference committee for final adjustment.

**Three More Vetoes.**

The Governor returned to the House to-day without his approval a bill chartering the People's Cemetery of Western Pennsylvania. He points out to the members that by the act of 1854 the Courts are empowered to charter cemetery associations, or amend acts of incorporation granted by the Legislature. Hence the law is in conflict with the Constitution.

The Governor also sent back to the Senate two bills, one incorporating St. Luke's Hospital, and the other the Home of the Friendless, both in the western part of the State. The reason for executive disapproval is that the Courts have power to grant the desired charters.

**The Philadelphia Election Law.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Alleg eny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873.


BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 41¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¾.

THE Senate yesterday adjourned till the first Monday in December.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS of the vote of Friday last, on the question of license, in Allegheny county, will be found in another column. It will be seen that the entire county has gone in favor of license—Pittsburgh giving a majority of 7,736; Allegheny, 2,205; the Boroughs, 116; and the Townships, 588—total majority 10,000.

THE SPRING importations of foreign goods are spoken of by the New York papers as something enormous. The customs receipts have been, for some time past, half a million of dollars a day at the New York Custom House, and this, notwithstanding the reduction in tariff duties. All this indicates that our merchants are confident of a heavy year's business.

AT last the New York Senate is at work investigating Tweed's right to a seat as a member of that body. It turns out that there are very many obstacles to thorough investigation. For example, his election is not contested, and his crimes are under judicial investigation. Hence, he claims he cannot be cried by his peers in the Senate. And the chances are he will get off Scot free.

WILL ERIE be forever a synonim of corruption? The investigation of the affairs of the Erie Railroad shows that all the parties engaged in ousting the Gould *regime* were extravagantly paid. It bears on its face the appearance of having been a speculation of the grossest sort. Should this view be substantiated, the question will come up whether the new management, having gained power through corruption, is any better than that of Gould and Fisk, whom they displaced.

THE Prussian Government has at last awakened to the fact, that the true method of preventing wholesale emigration to this country is not by means of repressive laws, but by making the people so comfortable in their own country, that they would not desire to leave. It is proposed to accomplish this for North Germany by extending internal improvements, such as highways, railroads and canals, by elevating the status and increasing the awards of labor, and by introducing improved appliances of agriculture. In a word, the effort is to be made to lift the people of Germany to a position equal to that enjoyed in this country. This is certainly wise and shrewd.

### THE END OF CALDWELL.

We have already expressed our views so fully as to the guilt of Caldwell and the propriety of his expulsion, that we do not need to rehearse the general features of his case. His resignation precludes all further action on the part of the Senate and probably saved him from expulsion. His career is a warning to a class who probably need some reminders in morals more than the average of people. It has come to pass in this country that when once a person becomes wealthy, he immediately aspires to office—small or great, as his ambition or ability may lead him to think desirable. We doubt if absolute cupidity—the desire to possess money for its own sake—is an American evil. The people of this country are amazingly active and energetic in the pursuit of wealth, but generally with ulterior objects in view. Display, comfort, and more than all, office, are in the list of desirable attainments, to which hard earned wealth is made subsidiary. In our opinion, more than half of the Members and Senators in Congress spend more upon their offices than they honestly derive from them. Caldwell is one of the latest examples of this thirst for office, for the sake of its honors, but happily, the means resorted to to obtain it became known, and his ambition is defeated.

We hope that the same rigid investigation which led to Caldwell's resignation will attend every case where office is bought. Especially does the United States Senate need to be particular in this respect. The attempt to prostitute it by means of money should be sternly rebuked. And it is a much greater evil for a man of mediocre ability, and of course of bad habits, to buy his way to a seat in that body, than for a thousand minor derelictions to occur, as he is a leper who cannot but taint all with whom he comes in contact. More than this, let it become thoroughly known that a man guilty of having bought his seat stands no chance of being admitted, and a higher grade of men will be elected. The ablest men in the Senate—Morton, Sumner and others—are not suspected of bribery, while those who are, are generally of small mental calibre, and of smaller honor. It is, too, from this latter class that corrupt legislation comes. If we were rid of corrupt members and Senators, we would also be free from corrupt legislation. Altogether, we are thoroughly gratified with the closing up of the Caldwell case, and hope the same inspiring vigor will be shown in investigating the cases of other attainted Senators. We do not desire that any person shall be unfairly dealt with. But fairness involves the purity and good name of the Senate, as well as the reputation of the individual Senator. Exact justice, kindly administered, is fair to all.

Relative to the rumor that Pomeroy will be elected to fill the seat made vacant by Caldwell's resignation, we have but a word to say. If, after the York Page story, he is elected, Kansas ought to sink out of sight. Her reputation imperatively demands the election of her ablest and purest man, whoever he may be. And he will not seek, much less buy the office.

### STRIKES—THEIR REMEDY.

We alluded, a few days since, to the tendency among workingmen to resort to strikes, as a means of remedying supposed inequalities in the relations between labor and capital. The philosophy which really underlies the entire problem is not difficult to understand. It centres in the belief, sedulously nurtured, that capital and labor should be equal,—and that, in order to do this, where a business is prosperous, the income of employes should be increased to correspond with this prosperity. The trouble with this proposition is that a business may be prosperous for a time, and then meet with adversity,—and the losses may counterbalance the gains. If it is good philosophy that the employe should share the prosperity of his employer, it is equally good philosophy that he should also share his adversity. Yet we know that the second proposition will not be willingly yielded to.

The great evil of Internationalism is, that in addition to its doctrines of liberty, which are well enough, it also teaches absolute equality, which cannot be realized. One of the prominent items in this doctrine of equality is that above alluded to,—the sharing of employes in business prosperity. Yet it is easy to see how tempting such a theory is. It is argued that the labor of the employe helps develop the prosperity of the capitalist, hence the claim. True, but there are other factors to the problem. The market, the fluctuations of trade, the business skill and sagacity of the capitalist are all involved. Under the Union system, too, if the employes of one firm are afforded an increase, those of others are entitled to the same advance in salary. Yet both may not be equally prosperous. We mention, briefly, these several points to show that an attempt to reach actual equality is not likely ever to succeed, as there are so many conditions that enter into the question, beside the simple one of dividends.

The true theory as to the relation of capital and labor, it seems to us is, that labor is a commodity possessed of a market value. The owner of the commodity labor, has a perfect right to ask for his wares the full market value, and only to dispose of them as he may choose. The demand in this country for all kinds of labor is sufficiently large to ensure the acceptance of valuable service on remunerative terms. We are of the opinion that if this simple fact is borne in mind, and acted upon, there will be found occasion for very few strikes. Of course, this does not preclude associations or combinations; but even these prosper best when they conform most nearly to the principle laid down. There is, we believe, an arrangement in existence among our iron mills, whereby when the prices rise above a certain point, the employes shall have a certain per centage added to their pay; and when prices of manufactured iron go down, this per centage is taken off. This, for a specific line of business, is an excellent arrangement. It recognizes two principles—the market value of labor, and the propriety of having employes share in the prosperity or adversity of employers. But there are few kinds of business so regular in their fluctuations as the iron trade.

The Union organizations which manage strikes, quite generally disregard the first principle of justice, which is to recognize the difference in the quality and capacity of men to labor. There is the widest imaginable difference between persons in this respect. Some, owing to capacity, adaptation or training, can do more and better work in a given time than others. Obviously, their services are worth more, and, ecfold the proper discriminations be made, they would receive the larger pay. Yet the organizations rarely take a proper account of this, but insist that the poorer workman shall receive substantially the same as the better. Our observation is, that the poorer grade of workmen generally lead in getting up strikes, while the better class give respectability to the movement, and suffer the most serious inconvenience from it. While we do not know that the rule can be made of general application, we believe that if the better class of workmen are to join together to the exclusion of the poorer class, in arranging differences with employers, but little trouble would here exist. But resistance is often inspired when incompetent workmen demand advances, in the face of the settled conviction on the part of the employer that they are already receiving more than their services are worth.

As a rule, we doubt if, in this country, strikes are at all needed. If employers are properly approached, and the facts as seen from the standpoint of their employes are clearly set forth, just demands will be generally conceded. In saying this we do not mean to intimate that there are not mean and hard-faced employers. Nor do we wish to be understood as advocating starved rates of compensation,—but simply to suggest a solution for labor strikes. As against our suggestion, we mention the well-known fact, that very often the first knowledge an employer has of a desire, on the part of his workmen for increased compensation, is in the form of a notice of a strike. This is regarded as aggressive, and the result is a contest, the stronger party gaining their point. In very many of the strikes thus inaugurated, and which were entirely unnecessary, the workmen, before the close of the contest, lose more than the advance asked for would make good to them in a year. We once knew of an instance where a strike resulted in a lock out, and while the advance was eventually conceded, the loss of time could only be made good by the gain, in *five years*.

We offer these plain, practical remarks in a spirit of the utmost friendliness to the working people. We do not advise them to surrender actual rights. If underpaid, they have a perfect right to demand an increase; and if refused, to withhold labor. But there is a wise, and an unwise way of doing this, and strikes are, in our judgment, the unwise method. We hear rumors of impending strikes in this city, as well as New York and Philadelphia. To those near us we say, first consult your employers, state your views and make your demands, *without a threat*. A proposed strike is a threat. Let good feeling and sound reason govern, and while we cannot promise all you desire, we venture you will sooner gain your end thus, than by the disagreeable method of strikes. Candor and right feeling beget their like. Harshness and force generate stubbornness. Apply these rules, and Pittsburgh may not have the record of a conflict between employers and their workmen.

### THE STATE.

THE majority against license in Chester county is 1,342.

DURING February, 1873, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad earned $360,754, an increase of $36,554 over February, 1872.

THE sawmill and cheese manufactory of T. G. Rodebaugh, in West Bradford, Chester county, was burned on Saturday night last, involving a heavy loss.

ROBERT PIERCE MAZELIET, the oldest printer in Franklin county, and well known throughout the State, died at his residence in Chambersburg, on the 12th inst., in the sixty-first year of his age, and was buried on Sunday afternoon.

ON Monday last the oil floating in the creek between Petrolia and Fairview caught fire, which caused considerable excitement, the smoke rising in such density as to shut out all view between the two towns. The one supposed the other was burning up, and the citizens of each place expressed their sympathy for the other.

WE give below the statistics of the Improved Order of Red Men in Pennsylvania: There are 162 tribes in the State, comprising 15,792 members. Of these there are 16 Past Grand Sachems and 1,358 Past Sachems. The deaths in the Order recorded for the past fiscal year are 124. The receipts of all the tribes, $102,332 82. Paid out of the relief fund, $30,641 21 for the benefit of brothers. For the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased brothers, $8,021, making a total of $32,662 76. The Order is strongest in this State, Ohio coming next, then Maryland, &c.

THE capture of chicken thieves was made by Charles Fox, of East Nottingham, Chester county, on Friday evening last. While seated beside the stove he heard a rumpus in his poultry roost, and on rushing to the scene of action he found that the squalling was occasioned by the presence of a large opossum which was making an attack upon the chickens. Mr. Fox soon dispatched the intruder and carried the vanquished animal in triumph to the house, when what was his surprise on laying the body down to see thirteen young opossums, about the size of large mice, run out upon the floor and endeavor to escape! They had been safely ensconsed in the marsupial pouch of the mother opossum and were being carried about with her, when she unfortunately fell into rough hands while helping herself to a bit of fresh chicken.

THE following comprises the names of towns on the Susquehanna river and when laid out and incorporate:—Sunbury was laid out in 1792 and incorporated in 1797. Northumberland was laid out in 1762 and incorporated in 1828. Danville was laid out about 1789, and called Dan's ville, after Daniel Montgomery, afterwards constructed into Danville and was not incorporated till 1849. Lewisburg, formerly Derrstown, was laid out by Ludwig Derr about the same time, and was incorporated in 1812. Milton was laid out in 1792 and incorporated in 1818. It is said to have been originally called Mill-town, from its having a grist mill in it, afterwards constructed into Milton. Williamsport was laid out in 1795 and incorporated in 1806, and called William's port, after William Hepburn, Esq., one of the first Associate Judges of Lycoming county, afterwards changed into Williamsport. Jersey Shore, so called from settlers being Jerseymen, or from Jersey, who settled themselves along the shore of the Susquehanna, was also settled at a pretty early day.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE legal weight of a bushel of corn has been reduced in Iowa from seventy to sixty-eight pounds.

THE latest complaint against the Chinese in California is that they are making up ravens into barbarous pot-pies.

FOUR of the members of the Greeley Statue Committee have reported receipts of $9,546.55 thus far, and several others are yet to report.

KENTUCKY elects, August 4th, a State Treasurer and Legislature. The Democratic Convention is called to meet at Frankfort, May 1st.

AN exemplary young man of Lowell, Mass., Edwin Slavin by name, tired of slavin' at manual toil for a livelihood, knocked his father in the head with a bludgeon the other night, and robbed him of $35.

A LITTLE Miss of eight, in Boston, on being informed that her affectionate grandmother had made her a Life Member of a missionary society, objected on the ground that "she did not wish to be eaten by savages."

A MINNESOTA farmer has just sold his farm of 160 acres, forty acres broken and Fall-plowed, with a good frame house, a stable, and all his farming implements and utensils, for $100 cash and an old sheepskin overcoat.

SOME of the interested in seeing Foster hung sent to Governor Dix the 25th verse, 16th chapter of Numbers, which reads: "And if he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer: the murderer shall surely be put to death."

A FRENCHMAN'S invention for preventing suffocation by choke-damp in mines is a tin knapsack, which is filled, at a supply pipe in the mine, with air, and is easily carried on the miner's back. A successful experiment was made with it in the Paris Catacombs.

A YOUNG girl at Galena, Illinois, who was opposed to her father's habit of drinking, followed him to a saloon a few nights ago, took him by the ear and started to lead him out. He yielded, but the bar tender tried to prevent. Thereupon she drew out a pistol, and making him keep his distance, she disappeared with her worthless prize.

COMPARATIVELY few persons are aware of the application and talent required to prepare the contents of a well conducted newspaper, and send it forth, daily or weekly, for the gratification and instruction of its readers. The proper appreciation, however, of a valuable journal by the masses has undoubtedly become an assured fact.

THE new steam sloops of the Navy, it has been determined by the Department, are to built, six of wood and two of iron. The wooded vessels are to be built at the Philadelphia, Charleston, and Portsmouth Navy Yards, three of them to be of 1,500 tons each, and three of smaller tonnage. The two iron vessels are to be constructed at private yards, one of them on the Delaware.

THE Postmistress at Villa Ridge, Ill., has resigned in order to get married. In her letter of resignation that she sent to the Postmaster General, she remarked that she would rather have one man where she could lay her hands on him when she wanted him, than to be handling mail bags irregularly on a small salary, and getting sworn at by people who expected letters that never came.

IT is computed that there are now on the great Northern Lakes 5,429 steamers, sailing vessels and barges, with an aggregate capacity of 717,299 tons, and valued at $33,343,000. In 1862 there were only 1,640 vessels of all kinds, with a capacity of 412,127 tons, and valued at $23,129,000. The increase during the last ten years has been 3,789 vessels, with a capacity of 305,172 tons, valued at $30,114,000.

THE Eidora (Iowa) *Ledger* says the wife of the Hon. W. S. Rice, of Marshallton,—a middle-aged lady in the bloom of life,—while eating dinner, was frightened by having a piece of meat lodge in her throat. Without consideration, she thrust it out of sight with the handle of a fork; got a smooth stick and forced the obstacle down to the stomach. Next day convulsions of the throat ensued, and she died in great agony.

THE variety of motives for assassination seem to be constantly increased, although in this field, still less than in most others, should we naturally look for novelty. But who ever heard before of such a ghastly burlesque as that of the two boys in Canada, who, having seen their father, a butcher, slaughter a hog, cut the throat of their little brother, and calmly proceeded to disembowel him so that he should be "like piggy."

A LETTER from Tucson, Arizona, states that the effect of the treaty made with Cochise, the Apache Indian chief, has been to place him and his blood-thirsty tribe on a reservation in Arizona, from whence they make frequent incursions upon the Mexicans in Sonora, but do not trouble settlers in Arizona. Their reservation, upon which they are fed and supplied with arms, etc., is a general rendezvous for all the robbers and assassins of that part of the country.

A SINGULAR law suit has been brought in Boston. When the Russian Duke Alexis was entertained in the Music Hall, in 1871, the bust of Benjamin Franklin was knocked from its pedestal, and struck a lady on the head, inflicting injuries which for some time required medical treatment. The injured woman has now sued the city for $10,000 damages. Two Aldermen, members of the Committee in charge of the festival, have also been personally sued.

A FEW days ago several young men were amusing themselves firing blank cartridges in a lead warehouse, in Manchester, when Roberts, aged twenty-four, handed a rifle to Walter, aged nineteen, asking him to fire at him. As the piece had just been discharged, Walter supposed it harmless, and fired, whereupon Roberts fell, mortally wounded. Upon him was found a note by which it appears he purposely procured his death by this singular means at the hands of his companion.

THE whipping post is advised by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* as a remedy for the crime that runs rampant through New York just now. The plan was tried in London once, "and with such beneficial effects that" London shortly after enjoyed an exemption from crime it had never previously known." A revival of the whipping post would be mentioned by most people as a return to barbarism; but the force of the remark would be very much lessened by the fact that New York without the whipping post was nearly as barbarous as it was possible to be, with every prospect of becoming more so.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Conneautville *Courier* gives this account of a curious accident which occurred in that township one day last week: A lady in attempting to hang an article of clothing upon an iron hook overhead in the kitchen, finding herself not quite tall enough to reach the hook, gave a jump upwards, when a ring on one of her fingers caught on the hook, leaving her hanging by the finger, her feet not touching the floor. She was perfectly powerless to extricate herself from her painful position. The finger and arm were badly wrenched and were quite painful for some time, but no other injury resulted.

A MAN in Maine has recently invented an oyster, which he finds to be merchantable with inebriated parties, and which has come into very general request among his customers after they have reached that condition when one oyster appears as two, and an order for a dozen can be served with half a dozen. This honest and enterprising Maine man fashions his oyster out of flour paste, tapioca, salt, and water, which are placed in second-hand shells, carefully glued round the edges. The only obstacle in the way of their complete success is, that they don't cook well; but, as intoxicated people usually prefer their oysters raw, he does not find that this difficulty hurts the sale of his tapioca oysters very materially.

### To Prevent the Decay of Shingles.

The following is said to effectually prevent decay in shingles: Take a potash kettle, or large tub, and put into it one barrel of lye or wood ashes, five pounds of white vitriol, five pounds of alum, and as much salt as will dissolve in the lye as turn. Make the liquor quite warm, and put as many shingles in it as can be conveniently wet at once. Stir them up with a fork, and when well soaked take them out and put in more, renewing the liquor as necessary. Then lay the shingles in the usual manner. After they are laid, take the liquor that is left, put lime enough in it to make whitewash, and, if any coloring is desired, add ochre, Spanish brown, lampblack, etc., and apply to the roof with a brush or an old broom. The wash may be renewed from time to time. Salt and lye are excellent preservers of wood. It is well known that leach tubs, troughs, and other articles used in the manufacture of potash never rot. They become saturated with alkali, turn yellowish inside, and remain impervious to the weather.

### Preserving Flowers in Alcohol.

A friend of ours says that an excellent way to preserve the form and color of flowers that it is desirable to transport long distances, is to immerse them in a jar of alcohol. A sea captain who sails between this port and tropical countries, frequently gratifies his friends by bringing them specimens of tropical flowers in this way. It does not answer, however, to remove them from the alcohol; if this is done, they lose color and form at once.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### PERSONAL.

SECRETARY ROBESON is fifty-two years old.

MISS KELLOGG will sail for Europe next June.

MRS. VAN COTT is lecturing to large audiences in Milwaukee.

MME. RISTORI is soon to return to America on a professional visit.

MRS. GEORGE H. PENDLETON'S receptions in Paris are largely attended.

JAY GOULD wants $50,000,000 to enable him to retire in comfort. Modest man.

REV. JOB DICKINSON, brother of Anna, preaches in an up-town M. E. Church in New York.

SOUTHERN papers are beginning to urge the removal of Jefferson Davis's disabilities, so that he may be sent to Congress.

THE indications are that Robert E. Lee, Jr., son of the late General Lee, will be nominated for Governor of Virginia by the Democrats.

MISS EDITH FISH, daughter of the Secretary of State, has just made her debut in Washington, and shares the honors with Miss Nellie Grant.

MRS. MARY HUTCHINS, of Embden, Me., is eighty-seven years old, has forty-seven great grandchildren, and never saw a steamboat nor a rail-car.

THE Count Joannes has been awarded $750 for the alleged libel by the New York *Times*. He wanted $75,000, and though the jury refused him that money, they gave him pretty nearly all the figures.

J. WINSLOW JONES, of Portland, Maine, who ran seventeen factories in Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, putting up green corn for the canned fruit trade, has failed for $196,000, and has 1,017 creditors.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has given another $500,000 for the erection of a school for girls on the Moravian Church grounds at New Dorp, Staten Island. It is to be on the plan of the seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., also endowed by Vanderbilt.

IN 1856 Oscar Hewitt, of Knoxville, Ill., agreed not to shave or cut his hair till John C. Fremont was elected President. An interviewer describes him as having more hair than Esau in all his journalistic experience.

A YOUNG gentleman who advertises for a wife in the *Independence Belge* has his little preferences. The applicant must be a young lady or a childless widow; and he would prefer "a wife who is slightly lame"—a precaution probably against her running away.

AMONG the many valuable gifts offered to Madame Patti, on the occasion of her benefit at St. Petersburg, was a magnificent diamond *couronne*, representing seven wild roses, which was presented to her while the audience stood. The value of the *couronne* is said to be $7,000.

THE late Nathan Pratt left $10,000 to the public library in Arlington, Mass., $10,000 to the high school, and $5,000 to the poor widows' fund in the same town. Bequests were also make to several charitable institutions elsewhere, the whole amount thus distributed being $40,500.

THE Duke of Argyll has, by desire of Queen Victoria, sent a letter to the eldest son of Dr. Guthrie, expressing "to the bereaved widow and family of Dr. Guthrie Her Majesty's sincere sympathy with them, as well as Her Majesty's very true sorrow for the loss of one so good and so useful."

RECENT letters from Egypt received from Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson convey the gratifying intelligence of his health and that of the members of his family who accompany him. In London he was the guest successively of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Tennyson. In Florence and Rome he was welcomed by the English and American resident there with distinction. It is expected that Mr. Emerson will return to America in the spring.

THE late James L. Reynolds, of Chicago, left $10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, $1,000 to the American Bible Society, $1,000 to the American Tract Society, $1,000 to the Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $1,000 to the Philadelphian Episcopal Evangelical Knowledge Society, $1,000 to the American Sunday-school Union, $5,000 to the Episcopal American Church Missionary Society, and $5,000 to the Philadelphia Episcopal Evangelical Education Society.

THE Emperor William, of Germany, is in many respects a fortunate sovereign. Though in his sixty-fourth year when he ascended the throne, he has had a reign of twelve years; has given Prussia the preeminence in Germany which Austria once enjoyed, and driven Austria from the German confederation; has risen from kingly to imperial dignity; has ended, for some time at least, the apprehensions of trouble from his French neighbors, and has restored to Germany the districts on the west side of the Rhine seized by France two hundred years ago, besides effecting important annexations at the expense of Denmark. Much of this prosperity is owing to the genius of Bismarck, but the Monarch, who completed his seventh-sixth year on Saturday, deserves not a little of the credit of his country's progress.

SENATOR BROWNLOW is thus described by the Lynchburg *Virginian*:—"As announced by telegraph, Senator Wm. G. Brownlow passed through this city Sunday morning, on the 4:20 train, *en route* to his home in Knoxville, Tennessee. To see him one would wonder what keeps him alive. Thin, pale and emaciated, and shaking with palsy, the poor old man, deprived of motion, was borne from the Orange to the Tennessee train by the assistance of three gentlemen, and as carefully seated as though he were a wounded soldier borne from the sanguinary conflict. He was clearly shaved, attired in a black suit, and wore a white slouch hat drawn over his forehead. He is, to all outward appearance, a human wreck, and it is more than probable that he has made his last visit to the Senate Chamber. But it wouldn't be safe, notwithstanding, to bet on Brownlow's dying within any given time."

### Valuable Recipes.

*Rusks.*—One pint of warm milk, one teacup of yeast or one yeast cake, half a cupful of butter, one of white sugar, flour enough to make the dough of the consistency of biscuit. After the sponge of milk, yeast and flour is light, add the other ingredients. Let it rise again, then mould into small round cakes; put in buttered tins, and bake half an hour. Beat the yolk of an egg in yolk, and rub over the top of each rusk as soon as baked.

*Country Pudding.*—Mix the yolks of three eggs smoothly with three heaped tablespoonfuls of flour; thin the batter with new milk till it is of the consistency of cream; whisk the whites of the eggs separately, stir them into the batter, and boil the pudding in a floured cloth or basin for an hour. Before it is served, cut the top quickly in cross bars, pour over it a small pot of raspberry or strawberry jelly or jam, and send quickly to table.

*Chicken and Ham Pie.*—Cut two chickens into joints, season them with salt, black and Cayenne pepper, mix the powdered mace and a tablespoonful of chopped mushrooms. Then make balls of forcemeat and the hard-boiled yokes of eggs, and lay them in the dish between the joints of the chickens, with a few slices of lean ham in between, and add a little water with a mushroom boiled in it; cover it with puff paste, and bake.

*Peppermint Drops.*—A simple way of making these drops is to mix up the sugar and oil of peppermint with the whites of eggs, beating the whole well together, dropping it on white paper, and drying the drops gradually before the fire at a distance. Another way is to use powdered loaf-sugar into lemon juice sufficient to make it of proper consistence; then, gently drying it over the fire for a few minutes, and stirring in about fifteen drops of oil of peppermint for each ounce of sugar, dropping them from the point of the knife. *Virginia Gold Tea-Drops.*—Fine sugar them thoroughly with soap and water and a little rottonstone; then dry them by wiping and exposure at the fire. Now get some good copal varnish, mix it with some bronze powder, and apply with a brush to the denuded parts. After which set the tray in an oven at a heat of from 212 to 300 degrees until the varnish is dry. Two coats will make it equal to new.

*A Piece* of red pepper the size of your finger, nail put into meat or vegetables when first beginning to cook, will aid greatly in killing the unpleasant odor arising therefrom. Remember this for boiled cabbage, green beans, onions, chickens, mutton, etc.

### Cabbage from Buds.

The *Pacific Rural Press* says:—"Take a large head of cabbage, strip off the outer leaves, and slip off buds found at the base of the leaves. Take three buds and simply set them in rich earth. The result will be a fine growth of cabbage plants, with heads larger and sounder than can be raised in the ordinary way."


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Harliman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Holley, Solicitor.

CHEERFUL VOICES" FOR SCHOOLS. There is no mistake about CLARKE'S able character of this MODEL INSTRUCTION BOOK. From the first it has taken the lead, selling largely, and eliciting high commendations from those well qual- METHOD ified to judge. Musical Warriors for the papers say:—"Likely to become as popular FOR as Richardson's." "The very book!"—"Among notices, every article has justly placed it REED far above any similar book."—"Attracts and allures the pupil."—"Overpowering ORGANS. with pure melodies." Price $2.50. For sale everywhere. "SPARKLING GEMS" Oliver Ditson & Co Boston. "MUSICAL TREASURE" FOR Ch. H. Ditson & Co SAB. SCH'L. 711 Bd'way N.Y. ALL TRY IT!

IMPORTANT FRENCH
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Consumption, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Disorders of the Chest,
RADICALLY CURED
With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.
Information and instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.
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AD. BERNARD & CO., 62 William Street, P. O. Box 4486, NEW YORK.
Messrs. GEORGE A. KELLY & CO., Druggists, corner First avenue and Wood street, Agents.
jn30:m97-MWF&S

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is commended to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more washing, being hard, it does not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocers.
This Soap is packed *Honestly*. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?
JOHN HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. C. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
fe26:118

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jackson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Executing promptly attended to. oct8-MWF

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a Specialty. de18-MWF

WINDOW GLASS.
SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best short Glass to fill orders out in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
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Geo. B. Miltenberger
SOLE AGENT FOR
The Keeble Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Packing and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,
ap4:tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A McCLURG,
86 Wood street.

HOISTING MACHINES,
Hand, Steam and Water Power.
Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 378, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 597 Liberty [illegible]

HAVANA CIGARS.—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Villas de Villas," "Upmann," "Murille" and "Golden Eagle." "El Concha, Reina Victoria and London sizes. For sale at lowest prices by the box or at retail by JNO. A. KENAHAW & CO., Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash
20 " Refined Soda Ash;
30 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Prussiate, for sale by
J. E. CANFIELD.



DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
New Styles "Hats."
New Ribbons, in new shades.
Flowers, &c., &c., in latest Spring Styles.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Sets.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars.
ARRIVING DAILY
Spring Dress Goods
In all the Newest Shades, at very low prices.
Ladies' New Spring Shawls.
Ladies' New Spring Shoulder Scarfs.
New Spring Suits, in striped, colors and black.
All at very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
MEN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
SPRING STYLE.
Neck Ties, Bows and Scarfs for evening and street wear, Linen Collars and Cuffs, new shapes, Gossamer, Merino, Silk and
Flannel Underwear,
Star and True Fit
WHITE SHIRTS,
Open back and front, Fancy Cheviot, Percale, Dover Cloth and Travistock Shirts.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
Boys' White and Fancy Shirts. Linen Shirt Fronts and Wristbands. Full 3-4 Plain Hem and Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS
100 Styles Fine Suspenders;
For Men and Boys. A superior line of Raw and Spun Silk Balbriggan, Plain and Fancy Lisle Cotton
HALF HOSE.
Fine Gold Topped Amathist, Onyx and Coral SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS. Plain and Fancy SLEEVE BUTTONS. Silk, Alpaca and Gingham UMBRELLAS. Satchel and R. R. Bags, Alexander, Dent, Alcroft and Harris seamless
Kid Gloves.
Dog, Calf and Dog Skin, Silk, Lisle and Berlin Driving and Promenade GLOVES. A lot of FANCY SHIRTS, slightly soiled, closing out at reduced prices. Shirt department open on SATURDAY NIGHT till 8 o'clock.
HORNE & CO.
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK
SPRING GOODS
BOTTOM PRICES.
239 AND 241 LIBERTY ST.
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES.
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
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BRASS FOUNDERS.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Anfriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
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H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.



DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Just received, a new and well selected stock of
Tapestry Brussels,
Handsome Patterns.
Body Brussels, new designs.
Ingrain Wool Carpets.
Hemp Carpets, Rag Carpets, Stair Carpets.
Table Oil Cloths.
Floor Oil Cloths.
Stair Oil Cloths.
Window Hollands, all colors.
Rustic, Plain and Gilt Blinds.
Curtain Laces.
Vestibule Laces, &c., &c.
A full and complete stock of all goods for housekeeping at very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Are just opening the largest importation of the most beautiful
CARPETS
Ever shown in this Market,
Direct from the most celebrated Looms in Europe.
SPRING STOCK OF
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OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
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CARPETS.
The Largest Stock,
The Choicest Stock,
The Cheapest Stock.
OIL CLOTHS.
The Richest Designs,
The Brightest Colors,
The Best Goods.
Window Shades, Mattings, Stair

# FOREIGN.

## The End of the British Cabinet Crisis.

### AN UNUSUAL SPECTACLE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### Statements by Gladstone and Disraeli.

### OUTRAGES BY SPANISH CARLISTS ON FRENCH CITIZENS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**End of the Cabinet Crisis.**

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, which was crowded to suffocation, Gladstone announced that the opposition having declined to form a new Government, he and his colleagues would resume their offices. The announcement was received with cheers.

**House of Commons.**

LONDON, March 20.—*Evening.*—The House of Commons presented an unusual spectacle today in anticipation of an important communication from Gladstone, announcing the termination of the ministerial crisis by his return to office. All the benches were filled with members, and the galleries crowded with spectators. Among the distinguished persons present were Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian. Many members of the House of Lords also attended.

As Gladstone and Disraeli entered the House loud cheers were successively raised by their respective supporters. When Gladstone rose to make his statement, the cheering was repeated, this time from all parts of the chamber. He said he was now able to acquaint the House with the fact that he and his colleagues in office, with Her Majesty's permission, were prepared to carry on the government as before. He explained fully that it was only after the party opposite had conditionally refused to form a ministry that he and his friends had consented to resume office.

Gladstone added that the Queen had given him permission to read an extract from a statement he had made to Her Majesty. It was to the effect that he did not suppose that the efforts of the gentlemen of the opposition to defeat the Government were made with the deliberate intention of refusing to organize a cabinet, if it should be required of them, but the summary refusal given, when an occasion arose, he considered not fully in accord with the exingencies of the case nor with parliamentary usage.

The Premier's statement was frequently interrupted by applause, which was warm and long continued at the close.

Disraeli explained the course he had thought proper to pursue since the beginning of the crisis. He confessed that the differences between himself and the Irish Catholics were insurmountable. A new cabinet would require until Easter to get into working order. Even then it would have to deal with the financial estimates made by its predecessor, and would probably be cut-worked every night in Parliament. A dissolution of the House had been suggested. But why dissolve? He heard his friends had difficulty in forming a policy on so short a notice, and it was not to be expected that they could appeal to the country without a policy on questions more important than that of the Irish University bill. There were many questions on which it had been impossible to mature a policy, even in opposition, such as the Central Asian difficulties, the new rules introduced into international law by the Geneva Board, the payment of the award for the Alabama claims, the commercial treaty with France, and others of equal magnitude. All things considered, he had felt it to be his duty to decline the responsibility of organizing a new government. The Queen herself had suggested a dissolution of Parliament. He had declined to take such a step, and stated to Her Majesty that in his opinion there was no adequate reason for the Government to resign, and that it might return to office without the slightest loss of honor and to the greatest possible convenience of public interest.

At this point some of the Conservative members expressed their dissatisfaction in loud cries of "No, no."

**House of Lords.**

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Lords Granville announced the decision of the Government in a speech differing little from that of Gladstone.

The Duke of Richmond defended the conduct of the leaders of the opposition in the crisis. It had been asked if Disraeli was not willing to undertake the task of forming a ministry. Why did he labor to put the Government in the hands of the minority in the House of Commons? He combatted the idea of inconsistency, and eulogized Disraeli, who, he declared, had increased the lustre of his fame as a statesman by his wise, patriotic and unselfish action in the present emergency.

**An Alleged Forger in Court.**

Noyes, an alleged confederate of the parties who committed the great forgeries on the Bank of England, was up before the court for examination. Witnesses for the bank gave their testimony, and the case was adjourned, the prisoner being remanded to Newgate.

**Further Particulars of the Great Forgeries**

NEW YORK, March 18.—The London *Telegraph* of the 8th has the following additional particulars of the frauds on the Bank of England: So far as yet known, the firms whose signatures have been forged are the following: Messrs. Rothschild, Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co., Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., Messrs J. H. Schroeder & Co., Messrs. Sane & Smith, Messrs. H. W. Bigelow Brothers, Messrs. J. & C. Imbrie, the German Bank of London, the London and Westminster Bank, the Union Bank, and the Bank of England and Holland. Of the proceeds realized about £50,000 was invested in United States bonds, which were purchased from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The person who passed himself off as Warren's clerk was arrested in the office of the Continental Bank on Saturday morning while on his way to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. with a packet of bonds to the value of £20,000, the check for which had been duly paid by the Bank of England the previous day. Of course the firm in question knew nothing of the bills, and the fraudulent nature of the transactions was then for the first time ascertained. The bonds, which have been advertised, are payable to "bearer," and are those of which Warren himself has obtained possession.

**FRANCE.**

**Outrages by Spanish Carlists.**

PARIS, March 20.—Important correspondence has passed between France and Spain. It grew out of certain atrocities perpetrated by a Carlist chief, Cure Santa Cruz. The French Government complained that Santa Cruz and his band had captured four French officials on the Northern Spanish Railway, and carried four other functionaries to the mountains, Cabelar, in reply, expresses regret at these outrages. He remarks, however, that most of the Carlists equipped in France, whence they have since drawn supplies of munitions and provisions. The Cure Santa Cruz himself sojourned some time in Bayonne, before passing into Spain, and was not interfered with. Numbers of Carlists wear the uniform of French Mobiles, and many gentlemen of noble rank are serving with the insurgents. He states, in conclusion, that the Government is taking all measures to put a stop to these excesses, and recently seized as hostages the mother and sister of Cure Santa Cruz.

**Evacuation Treaty Ratified.**

PARIS, March 19.—The Assembly this afternoon ratified, without a dissenting voice, the treaty signed on Saturday last between Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, providing for the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of French territory.

**MEXICO.**

**New Customs Regulations.**

MATAMORAS, March 18.—A recent order from the City of Mexico to the Collector of Customs here prohibits importers sending foreign merchandise hence to other cities within Zoona Libra and Heretofore, which in effect largely curtails operations within the free belt, as goods ostensibly sent from here to other points for consumption with Zoona Libra have found their way into the interior without paying duty to the Government.

**SPAIN.**

**The Porto Rico Slavery Question.**

MADRID, March 19.—The Porto Rico abolition bill was again considered by the Assembly yesterday, and an amendment that the abolition of slavery on the island be gradual was rejected.

**ITALY.**

**Canadians Visiting the Pope.**

ROME, March 18.—The Pope gave an audience yesterday to one hundred Canadians who served in the Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness congratulated the visitors upon their steadfast devotion to the Church.

**SWITZERLAND.**

**The Religious Excitement Increasing.**

GENEVA, March 19.—The religious excitement in this city caused by the preaching of Father Hyacinthe is increasing. The ultramontanes are much exasperated.

# FIRES.

**Mahoney City, Pa.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—A fire at Mahoney City, Pa., last night destroyed the Anthracite Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, and the old Lehigh Valley Railroad freight depot. Loss $20,000.

**Montreal, Can.**

MONTREAL, March 18.—At one o'clock this morning, the building behind the St. James Hotel took fire. The stairway leading to the flat where the female servants slept was burned. Three of the girls threw themselves from the windows upon the sidewalk, where there were placed mattresses and other soft material. They were considerably injured. One girl hung out of a window twenty minutes, and was finally rescued. Three gentlemen saved themselves by making a ladder of quilts. The fourth and fifth flats of the hotel were completely destroyed.

**Centerville, O.**

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 17.—The mail coach, which arrived from Portland this evening, reported the village of Centerville, in this county, on fire, and ten buildings burned. A high wind prevailed, and the citizens are so exhausted from their efforts to extinguish the flames that they regarded the possibility of saving very much property as hopeless.

# FRANKLN, PA.

### Verdict of the Jury in the Anderson Suicide Case.

FRANKLIN, PA., March 19.—After a full day's deliberation, the Coroner's jury in the Anderson suicide case has returned the following verdict:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Venango County, S.S.—An inquisition indented and taken at the City of Franklin, in the County of Venango aforesaid, on the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, before me, T. B. Lane, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Thomas F. Anderson, then and there lying, and, upon the oath of J. H. Orner, A. A. Plumer, P. R. Gray, J. O. H. Simonds, S. A. Thomas and J. E. Fleming, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who, being sworn to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how and after what manner the said Thomas F. Anderson came to his death, do say that the aforesaid Thomas F. Anderson, from a short time before and at the time of his death on the day and year aforesaid, was of insane mind, and that the said Thomas F. Anderson, being of insane mind as aforesaid, did on the said 14th day of March, at his residence in the said city of Franklin, then and there, being in the yard near his said residence, in the presence of his family, in the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, he then having a pistol in his hand, of his own act, shoot and discharged the contents thereof on and upon the right side of his head and there and there himself did shoot and kill; so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforsaid, say that the aforesaid Thomas F. Anderson, from the cause aforesaid, in the manner and form aforsaid, came to his death, and not otherwise.

In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Coroner as the jurors aforsaid, have to this inquisition put their hands and seals this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three:

Signed—T. B. Lane, Coroner; J. H. Orner, A. A. Plumer, P. R. Gray, J. H. Simonds, S. A. Thomas, and J. E. Fleming, Jurors.

## CASUALTIES.

**A Man Ground to Death.**

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Wm. Hefferd, a laborer in Barrett's flour mills, near Spring Valley, Ohio, was yesterday literally ground up by being caught in a cog wheel.

**Fatal Railway Collision.**

HARRISBURG, March 18.—An oil train coming east on the Pennsylvania Railroad last evening, ran into a freight train a short distance east of Altoona. The shock was fearful, resulting in the complete destruction of five or six oil tank cars and one or more box cars. The oil took fire and consumed the wreck. The track was torn up for a considerable distance, and the telegraph wires badly damaged. Both ways were delayed. In clearing away the debris the charred remains of two men were found, who, it is supposed, were in the box car stealing a ride. The bodies are unrecognizable. The cause of the accident is not known.

**A Man Killed while Coupling a Train.**

GREENSBURG, PA., March 18.—Henry Keener, who was well and favorably known in this community, was killed while coupling a train at Larimer's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, this morning. He leaves a wife and five children.

**Accidentally Shot.**

GREENSBURG, March 18.—Mr. Truskey, a young man employed at the Bovard House, accidentally shot himself this morning. He will recover. Dr. Anawalt attended the injured man.

**A Victim of the Apache Indians.**

ERIE, PA., March 18.—The remains of Lieutenant Reid T. Stewart, late of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who was brutally murdered by Apache Indians in Arizona last August, were brought to this city, by order of the War Department. He was a native of this place, and graduated at West Point in 1871.

## PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

*[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]*

SALEM, O., March 19, 1873.

The annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, began this morning in this place.

At nine o'clock Bishop Harris opened the Conference by reading the scriptures, and announcing a hymn, which was sung with much spirit by all present. Drs. S. Wakefield and W. Hamilton led in prayer; after which the roll of the Conference was called by Rev. Dr. Pershing, the Secretary of the last session.

The Conference includes about two hundred and fifty members, a large majority of whom answered to the roll call. Seven had died during the year—Revs. Cunningham and Kerns.

Dr. I. C. Pershing was unanimously re-elected as Secretary of the Conference, and he was allowed to have his associates, and they are the following: J. R. Mills, N. G. Miller and I. A. Pearce.

Dr. Nelson, one of the agents of the book concern at New York, was introduced, and made an address.

It was ordered that the Conference meet at 8½ A. M., and adjourn at 12 M., the first half hour to be employed in devotional exercises.

Committees on Church Extension, Education, Sunday Schools, Passages, Temperance, Centenary, Tracts, Bethel Cause, Memoirs, Bible Cause, Freedmen's Aid Society, State of the Church, Missions, Publication of Minutes, Post-offices, Ladies' and Pastors' Union, were appointed.

An exhibit of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati was presented, showing the doing of an immense business.

Conference adjourned. AMICUS.

SALEM, OHIO, March 20, 1873.

The various Committees of the Conference held sessions yesterday afternoon. The preachers not thus employed enjoyed themselves socially, in hand-shaking, and relating the experiences of the past year. Some of these, I presume, others sad. Preachers during the session of Conference try to have a good time. It is the only opportunity they have during the year for relaxation. The pressure of ministerial labor is then off them, and they lay each other by the arm with great relish. They greatly need this short annual vacation. It does them good in every way.

Last evening a large audience assembled to listen to an address by Mrs. Fry, of Columbus, Ohio, one of the Vice-Presidents of the "Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union," of the M. E. Church. The address was beautiful and touching. Mrs. Fry is a graceful and an effective speaker. She appears to great advantage on the platform. Her voice is charming. She did effective service for her cause.

This morning the Conference convened at 8½ o'clock, and a half hour was spent in devotional exercises. These were earnest and interesting. They were under the direction of Rev. Dr. Hobson, one of the fathers of the Conference. This venerable man has been an able and successful minister of the Gospel for half a century.

The Conference proceeded to business. Rev. Mr. Fry, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of this place, was introduced to the Conference.

The examination of the character of effective elders was commenced.

Dr. Minor the Presiding Elder of the West Pittsburgh District represented his work as prosperous. An addition of one thousand members to the church. The names of the preachers in the District were called and they reported their collections. These were in most cases in advance of last year. Dr. Hiram Miller reported the South Pittsburgh District as in good condition. Good done in the way of church building. The preachers reported the collections as about equal to last year's.

Rev. H. Sinsabaugh said his district had been prosperous in everything. Preachers salaries had been advanced. Collections very good—larger than ever before.

Dr. R. L. Miller said his district, the North Pittsburgh, was an immense affair territorially. He thought the work in the district was in a prosperous condition.

Rev. J. W. Hare made a very clear and a somewhat humorous report of his district, of Allegheny. He gave statistics showing all the interests of his district to be in a very healthy and promising condition.

Dr. Reed, one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society, next addressed the Conference on behalf of the Missionary cause. He is an earnest and forcible speaker. He made a forcible appeal, showing how much good is done in the fields for Missionary effort all over the world. He made a fine impression on the Conference.

AMICUS.

**BREVITIES.**

....The Cross Creek church, at Cross Creek, near Steubenville, was burned down last Sunday. The flames originated from sparks on the roof.

....An exchange remarks: That Pittsburgh girl has sent back those two barges of coal, which her father gave her for a bridal present, and says she guesses she can make it hot enough for "chilly" without any outside help.

....J. W. Grantham of Berryville, Clark county Va., has written a letter to the Chief of Police of this city, asking him for information concerning his brother who is in this city a few weeks. He was to have come to Pittsburgh to work in jewelry for his store. It is supposed he was foully dealt with.

....The New York *Herald* makes the statement that "Wm. H. Haley, of Pittsburgh, will match Wm. Schaff to row any man in America a three or five mile race for $1,000 a side. The contest to take place on the Schuylkill, the above city. If Schaff's backers fail to match him within two months, they will take him to England."

....A collision occurred at the crossing near Ravenna, Ohio, on Wednesday, between a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and a train on the Atlantic and Great Western. The locomotive attached to the former was badly wrecked. Mr. Richardson, road master, and Mr. Patrick Duffy, conductor, were severely injured, although neither of them suffered fatal injuries.

....The borough election will be held at Rochester on Friday next. The following are the Republican candidates for the offices named: Burgess—Joseph R. Pendleton; Council—A. T. Shallenberger, C. H. Clark, W. H. Marshall; Judge of Election—Gilbert Pendleton; Inspector—John McGown; Assessor—R. F. McIlvan; Ass't. Assessor—Jemuel Woodruff; Justice of the Peace—John V. Morris; School Directors—O. E. Hall, Geo. Workman; Constable—Hamilton Bannon; Auditor—H. J. Speyerer.

....Bishop Kerfoot, for whose recovery so much anxiety is felt, we are happy to say is no worse, although very little better. The bleedings are less frequent and slighter from day to day. He subsists on slops, as an attempt to masticate provokes hemorrhage. His recovery at best is likely to be slow. We make this notice in reply to letters of inquiry from different parts of the diocese.

**12 Samples** sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:3yW.

## INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

**The Birth-Place of the Daily Gazette to be Demolished.**

The old building in the Diamond, in which some forty years ago, the DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was first published, is to succumb to the march of improvement. The owner, Mr. Isaac Craig, has decided to replace it with a structure that will be an ornament to that part of the city.

The present building was erected about the beginning of this century. In 1806 it was a fashionable bazar, and "Mons. H. Molgno informed the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh" through the columns of the *Commonwealth*, that he had opened in this house, "for sale, an elegant and fashionable assortment of fancy articles, just imported from Paris, &c., &c.

In March, 1807, it was purchased by Mr. Craig's maternal grandfather, and was thereafter occupied by some of the standing lights of the legal profession who practiced in the old Court House. Here Neville B. Craig studied law with the Hon. Alex. Addison, and the Hon. Henry Baldwin dispensed legal advice to his clients before the dawn of the judicial ermine. The Hon. Walter Forward (afterwards Secretary of the Treasury) and the Hon. Henry M. Watts) Minister to Austria) in partnership with Neville B. Craig, continued the business until about 1829, when Mr. Craig purchased the GAZETTE and removed it to this building, from which he issued it as an afternoon daily, the first *daily* paper ever published in Pittsburgh. It was in this building that the paper acquired the sobriquet of "*Old Bellicose*," on account of the stirring manner it attacked the then dominant party. From this building the Democratic party received the ponderous blows which created the great revolution in the political sentiments of the intelligent people of Allegheny county, and established the reputation of Neville B. Craig as a political writer. For years it was the rendezvous of the active political leaders opposed to Jacksonism; and the numerous interesting events, incidents and anecdotes that transpired in the old building, would fill a volume.

## THE FRANKLIN TRAGEDY.

**The Funeral of the Deceased—The Coroner's Inquest—The Losses, etc.**

Yesterday's Titusville *Herald* says: The funeral of the late Thomas F. Anderson took place on Sunday afternoon from his residence on Buffalo street. The ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, Presbyterian minister, and were very impressive. About one thousand persons accompanied the remains to the new cemetery, where they were interred.

The Coroner's Jury were in secret session all day yesterday, but the evidence will not be given to the public until after the verdict is rendered, which may not be for several days to come. The Government of Pennsylvania expected from Washington a very train to examine the mutilated bonds, a large amount of which will probably be made good. The special deposits were all numbered on the certificates issued by the bank, so that their identification will be less difficult than was at first supposed. The amount of currency destroyed will not, it is thought, exceed three thousand dollars. The greatest difficulty will be found in taking account of the leaves torn from the ledger; this, however, may be accomplished by the books of original entries, and may occupy a week or ten days in their examination. The deceased leaves real and personal property to the amount of about $20,000, independent of the property of his wife.

## CANNIBALISM.

**How Thomas Brennan Didn't Succeed in Eating an Officer.**

Thomas Brennan got drunk yesterday afternoon, and while in that condition strolled into the Union Depot, and there, on one of the benches laid his careass down and went to sleep. Now to sleep off whisky in the depot is against his moral usage and rule, and Officer John Kennedy, one of the depot constables, realizing that fact endeavored to rouse Mr. B., and told him depart if he was waiting for no train. Brennan's sudden waking seemed to have demoralized him, for he assailed the officer with a torrent of abuse and vile epithets. That gentlemen tried to assuage his wrath by "moral suasion," but he wouldn't be "soused," he said, and the officer's arm with his teeth and commenced to eat him without salt. The officer tried to make him let go his hold when he caught one of his hands and bit several of the fingers terribly. After a tussel Kennedy succeeded in corporating his prisoner in the lock-up, from whence Mayor Blackmore sent him to the Work House for thirty days.

## CHERRY TREE PA.

**Sad Calamity—Man Crushed to Death—Rain—High Water—Lumbermen Busy.**

*[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]*

CHERRY TREE, March 18, 1873.

Yesterday while some men were engaged in putting logs into the river a little above town, one of their number, Harry Bocks, fell in among the logs and was crushed to death instantly. He was a young man and unmarried.

His parents, brothers and sisters are sadly afflicted. The saddest feature in the sad case is, he was not prepared for the sudden change that overtook him so unexpectedly. What a solemn warning to other careless ones! But will they take! We fear not, judging from the past.

It has been raining here all day. The river is rising rapidly, and there will be a good tip morning sufficient to float everything in the river. Everybody is expectant. All are interested in the rafting season. It is more important here than wheat harvest, as there is more depending upon it.

The snow has gone, except in the pine woods, where it is from one to two feet deep yet. C.

## ACCIDENT NEAR ALTOONA.

**A Train of Cars and a Mile of Road Ruined.**

A serious accident and a destructive conflagration occurred about one o'clock yesterday morning about three miles east of Altoona. An oil train consisting of some sixteen cars was going east, when a coupling broke, causing two cars to come together, an explosion being the result. The train and locomotive in an instant were wrapped in flames, the oil running along the track setting the ties on fire. The heat was most intense, the rails for over a mile be warped, and the ties for the same distance consumed. An unknown man perished in the flames; his remains were recovered in a charred condition. A large force of men were put to work as soon as the fire was extinguished, and traffic was only delayed a few hours.

**Who Is at Fault?**

WASHINGTON, PA., March 18, 1873.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Will you allow a subscriber and reader of the DAILY GAZETTE to complain in a few gentle words? The question involved may be settled by yourselves and the postmaster of your city.

Yesterday's GAZETTE reached me by mail today at one o'clock, in company with the mail. One instance of this sort would be of small moment; but it is of frequent occurrence. Why this should be when the mail train leaves the Union Depot at about nine o'clock A. M., is what I cannot explain.

Is the fault in your office? or are the agents of the mail responsible? I incline to the latter view, for the reason that o'ken letters dropped in the city office for this place, before 9 o'clock P. M., do not reach us until the second day. It was not so in the days of the old coach, which started at 5 o'clock A. M.—some four hours earlier than the present arrangement. In the competition between the mail lines, are we, your close neighbors, of no small account?

Perhaps this call of attention to the subject is all that may be needed. Yours, &c.,

LITTLE WASHINGTON.

[It is useless for our readers to complain, as there is not a business house in the city, and in all the newspaper offices, but what is treated shamefully with their mail matters. The Postmaster hasn't doing all he can, but that there is a screw loose somewhere there is no doubt. We are in receipt daily of letters of inquiry in regard to letters, containing money, that have never reached us. It is time something was done. The people are tired of it. Will the Postoffice Department do something in this matter?]—EDS.

**Wagons and Wheelbarrows.**

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the country to purchase such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from $30,000 to $40,000 feet of well-seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for sluices and for boys. Also, every style of mill, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent Marion Shifting Axle, which is one of the *lightest, draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

**The Verdict in the Nunns' Investigation.**

The inquest in the case of Marta Ann Nunns was concluded yesterday at the Coroner's office.

Prof. J. W. Langley, of the Western University made an analysis of the contents of the stomach. He states he found no traces of croton oil, vegetable or mineral poison of any kind. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That Marta Ann Nunns came to her death on February 27th, 1873, from lung disease, and we further find from reliable testimony that William Nunns, her husband, administered having given her croton oil the day previous to her death, which might have hastened her demise."

**Child Strangled.**

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of a boy about six years old, who was found dead in bed at the Home of Destitute Women, No. 45 Chatham street. The child belonged to a young woman named Susan Walden who came to this city from Akron, Ohio, in destitute circumstances. She arrived at the Home on Friday evening, very sick, and Dr. Foster attended her. The Doctor gave it as his opinion that the child died of strangulation. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The woman states that she is married, but her husband left her some seven months ago, since which time she has heard nothing of him.

***Hon. Wm. McClelland, member of Forty-Second Congress, from the Beaver District, made a brief call at our Sanctum, yesterday. Wherever we have met Mr. McClelland, at Washington or elsewhere, we have found him an intelligent and courteous gentleman. None of all the Democratic members was more, or more deservedly, a personal favorite with members of all parties. We are almost, and if he were a Republican, we would be altogether sorry that he was not re-elected.

## PERSONAL.

MR. D. F. HOUSTON has been appointed special agent of the Treasury for Philadelphia.

BARNEY BIGLIN, the celebrated oarsman, has been elected to the New York Legislature.

HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD'S claim against the Bowles Brothers amounts to $11,000.

THE Countess de Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, has been stricken with blindness.

MRS. JEAN MARGARET DAVENPORT LANDER, the tragedienne, is spending the winter in Rome.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL and Miss Anna Dickinson spoke on the same evening, in Cincinnati, a few days ago.

POPE PIUS IX. has decorated Baez, President of San Domingo, with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory.

JOSEPH BOWMAN, of Washington county, Tenn., was married a few days ago for the third time within the space of twelve months.

THE Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association have appointed Miss Matilda Hindman, of Pittsburgh, as their traveling agent for the State.

THE body discovered some days ago in Raneccas Creek, near Mount Holly, N. J., has been identified as that of James Thackera, a gambler of Philadelphia.

JENNIE T. SAFFORD, lately divorced from the Governor of Arizona, was married by February 21th, at Sacramento, to H. B. Loomis, formerly of La Crosse.

THE total height of six members of the imperial family in Germany is two inches over twelve yards; which accounts for the great length to which that family is allowed to go.

THE motive of the youth Sevin, who recently tried to kill his father, in the Department of the Seine, France, was to make himself the "only son of a widow," and thus avoid conscription.

REV. EDWARD KING, Principal of Caddesden Theological College, has accepted the Regius Professorship of Theology in Oxford University, succeeding Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, recently deceased.

Two brothers in Iowa married two sisters, and afterward their father married a sister of their wives. Most of their spare time is now devoted to efforts to ascertain the relationship of their children.

ANNA DICKINSON is twenty-eight years old, and is worth a quarter of a million dollars, every dollar of which she earned herself. There's many a poor but honest young man who would like to protect the fair Anna.

MR. JOHN HOPKINS, of Baltimore, has conveyed to a board of trustees $2,000,000 for the purpose of building in Baltimore a free hospital, which shall furnish accommodations for 400 patients; also, for a hospital for convalescents somewhere near the city, and to put a wall around the thirteen acres already purchased for the use of the hospital. He will also have a training-school for nurses established, and build a home for colored orphans or colored children neglected by their parents. These hospitals and the training-school and colored home are intended ultimately to form a part of the medical department of the University.

IT is well, known that Alexander Von Humboldt died in a state bordering on poverty. His financial embarrassments were caused by his loss in 1843, of the sum of $9,000 or $10,000 in gold, which the King of Prussia had presented to him. At the time it was believed that the money had been stolen from the great savant; but the police were unable to find any clue to its disappearance. Strange to say a short time since the gentleman now living in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Humboldt, found the money in a small box among some old rubbish in the cellar. How it got there puzzles Humboldt's intimate acquaintances exceedingly.

## VARIOUS ITEMS

THERE are 11,600,000 square miles of the earth's surface still unexplored.

FROM 150 to 200 slaves are paraded for sale every day at the slave market, Zanzibar.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., has passed an ordinance forbidding organ-grinders to play longer than ten minutes on any one block.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has voted down—88 to 142—a resolution to amend the constitution so as to give woman the right of suffrage.

WHAT kind of cattle do they have out at Zanesville? A man there advertises that he wants "a woman to wash, iron and milk one or two cows."

IT is remarked that if you give an inch to the average rowdy who announces himself as a "jaybird," he is apt to take an ell, and become a jail-bird.

FIVE tons of worn out bank note plates were melted down at the Navy Yard in Washington, on Saturday. They were destroyed under the supervision of a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DERBY, Vermont, has a happy family, consisting of an Injun, a squaw, five or six pappooses, two dogs, five purps, a cat, a hen, and three doves, all residing in a hut eight by ten feet, made of poles, brushes, and a few boards.

A PROMINENT man near Springfield, Mass., has a fair young daughter studying medicine at the West. She wrote home for $20 the other day, and in another letter explained to a friend that she wanted the money to buy a dead man to cut up.

THE monks and nuns in Italy who are forced to leave their cloisters, are not left by the Government without a pittance for a living. The pensions range from $30 to $120 a year, about equal to the professed cost of their existence in the cloister.

THE total of recruits conscripted in Russia in 1872 was 124,226. Of these 112,387 were peasants, 8,724 citizens of the second order and artisans, 2,622 Cossacks, 478 citizens of the first order, 22 Moldavian emigrants, and only four members oft the privileged classes.

THE eagles in California are very large and lively, and promise to keep up the proud reputation of our American bird. One of these fowls recently attacked a flock of sheep in Linda township, and great were its exploits. It broke in the skull of one sheep; it put out the eye of another; and it concluded the performance by carrying off a full-sized lamb in its claws.

IT has been made a question whether the abolition of the Franking Privilege will apply to the widow of President Lincoln, who received the right of franking, on her husband's death, for the rest of her natural life. We should say that this was a vested privilege, somewhat in the nature of a contract, and that Congress cannot interfere with it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IT is noted as a singular coincidence that Napoleon III. died at 10:45 in the morning, which was precisely the hour when the great clock of the Tuileries stopped, after the palace was set on fire by the Communs. More singular still is the coincidence that the disaster at Sedan took place on the two hundred and first anniversary of the St. Bartholomew massacre.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of a late date reports that sixty-seven bodies of the victims of the Smyrna cafe and concert-hall disaster have been found, and that many more still remained in the deep mud into which they sank when the building fell into the sea. The spectacle of the poor drowned wretches lying dead in their stage finery, as at St. Antoine's Hospital was very pathetic indeed.

A MAINE paper gives the following statistics of log-cutting, on the Kennebec River: In 1869, 70,391,002 feet; in 1870, 99,006,685 feet; in 1871, 82,184,524 feet; in 1872, 119,669,064 feet full scale. The amount's scaled as straight and sound were as follows: In 1868, 60,646,155 feet; in 1869, 58,960,193 feet; in 1870, 84,505,508 feet; in 1871, 69,147,805 feet; in 1872, 101,044,152 feet.

A LADY asked a gentleman who had traveled a little in the Yellowstone country whether he really considered it equal in scenery and general features to Switzerland, and whether they had "goitres" there. He replied that he considered it far superior to Switzerland, and that the very day he left he saw a large flock of goitres come tearing down a precipice, two of which he brought to bag with his rifle.

A SANGUINE duel was fought in the Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris. Two women had quarreled about a man, and agreed to decide their dispute with knives. They set to their bloody work in a house, and one of them was mortally, the other dangerously wounded. As usual, the man took no part in the business, and he has been arrested, though to be loved by two women at the same time would seem to be punishment enough in itself.

PROF. O. C. MARSH has recently discovered some remarkable forms of bird reptiles in Kansas. The feet are like those of birds and the wings also ornithic; but the vertebræ are biconcave (a form unknown in recent birds), and the jaws furnished with teeth. There are two species known, which he calls Ichthyornis dispar and Apatornis celer. They probably belong to a new division as the Archæopterygx of Solenhofen.

THE Detroit *Free Press* computes that there are now on the lakes not less than 5,429 steamers, sailing vessels and barges, having an aggregate capacity of 717,260 tons and a total value of $33,243,000. Some idea of the increase in the lake fleets of late years may be formed from the statement that in 1862 there were only 1,640 vessels of all kinds, against of $23,229,000 and having a total capacity of 412,127 tons. Ten or twelve iron steamers have been launched within the past ten years.

A WOMAN who for reasons didn't reside with her husband, in Hartford, Conn., recently sent him a little souvenir to soothe his solitude. This token of affection is thus described: "The box was divided by a partition in the center, and contained three pounds of gunpowder. The under side of the cover was spread with sand-paper, and bearing against it were matches, so arranged that as the cover should slide it would pull the matches up with force and cause them to ignite." This amiable casket was suspected at once, and the matron's little plan to become a widow frustrated.

A MELANCHOLY death occurred in St. Paul about a week ago, the sequel of a sad story. There was a priest named Schmiver, who greatly sympathized with a friend, also a priest, who had been deposed. He kept up a friendly correspondence with the disgraced man, and for this he was in turn deposed by the Bishop. He immediately fell into a very critical condition of nervous excitement, which recurred upon every allusion to his disgrace; and this finally resulted in paralysis and death, just as arrangements for his reinstatement had been acceded to by his Bishop.

THE ritualists who vainly tried to prevent the Hon. Mr. Yorke and Miss Rothschild from being married in the church, were not the only opponents of the nuptials of a Gentile with a Jewess. Her parents, we are told, "cried every judgment and indecency to dissuade her from the step, but without avail." The *Jewish Messenger* says the lady has "brought grief, as well as disappointment, on her relatives," but suggests that hers was not an ordinary case of disobedience, but a rebellion against the matrimonial regulations of the house, whereby partners are usually sought in the relationship, and a scattering of the wealth thus avoided.

THE Junior Bar Association of San Francisco is reported to have recently discussed the Cain-Abel case of alleged homicide in the light of modern criminal jurisprudence. After much debate as to whether any implement used by Cain could come within the legal definition of a "deadly weapon," or whether the evidence showed sufficient time for premeditation to make it murder in the first degree, or whether Abel didn't die for want of proper surgical attendance, or whether most of the testimony should not be excluded on technical grounds, it was finally determined that any competent counsel of the present day could easily have secured a disagreement of the jury on the composite plea of self-defence and emotional insanity.

## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, O. Fohanston, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Haller, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC SALE!

Will be sold at public out-cry, on the premises, about a half mile from Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., on

## THURSDAY, MARCH 27, '73,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the FARM belonging to the heirs of James Atkinson, deceased, commonly known as the "Jimmy Hollis Farm," containing

## 125 ACRES,

about 75 of which are cleared. There is a BRICK COTTAGE, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings erected thereon, in good condition. This Farm is well watered and fenced with Post and Rail fence. Fine Clay, Brick Coal and a good vein of Potter's Clay and a vein of Good Limestone. The land is well watered, having eight never-failing springs.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be sold the following personal property of Mrs. Hetta Atkinson: 2 Beds and Bedsteads, 2 tables, 1 Cook Stove, 1 Heating Stove, 1 Sink, 1 Settee, 1 Clock, 1 Washing Machine, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Plow, 1 Road Cart, etc., etc.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, at Freeport, Pa.

**H. W. GRANT,**
TRUSTEE.

ALSO, on the same day and place, the following personal property of Mrs. Hetta Atkinson: 2 Beds and Bedsteads, 2 tables, 1 Cook Stove, 1 Heating Stove, 1 Sink, 1 Settee, 1 Clock, 1 Washing Machine, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Plow, 1 Road Cart, etc., etc.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, at Freeport, Pa.

**H. W. GRANT,**
TRUSTEE.


CHEERFUL VOICES" FOR SCHOOLS,

There is no mistake about CLARKE'S "GEMS OF TRIUMPH!" ALL BUY IT.

the remarkable character of this MODEL INSTRUCTION BOOK. From the first it has taken rank as the leading, and eliciting high commendation from those well qualified to judge. Musical Writers for the papers say:—"Likely to become as popular as Richardson's," "The

FINANCIAL.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest rates of interest.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Gold, Bonds and Stocks.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

**TRADESMENS NATL BANK,**

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time Deposits. We proclaim careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GUSTUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

**Subscription Books Still Open**

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**U. S. 5 PER CENT.**

**Funded Loan.**

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

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Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

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**ISIDORE COBLENS,**

DEALER IN

**REAL ESTATE.**

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 88½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

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**SAVINGS BANK,**

**No. 14 Smithfield Street,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, Pres't.
D. E. DAVIDSON, Sec'y. W. R. BROWN, Treas.
A. M. BROWN, JOHN P. SCOTT, W. PHILLIPS, Jr.
J. H. BORLAND, J. S. KEYMER,
R. H. FALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAGER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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**Geo. B. Hill & Co.,**

Bankers and Brokers,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest and fastest steamships afloat from or to

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

**Luther S. Kauffman,**

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

**STOCKS, BONDS,**

AND MORTGAGES.

**DAILY GAZETTE.**


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 25, 1873.

The local money market to-day was without noticeable change. Banks report an active demand for money from most classes of borrowers, and while this is no doubt true, there is nothing in the market at all approaching stringency.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Room, 168 Smithfield street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburgh | $72 75 |
| Mechanics National Bank | 95 00 |
| Monongahela Suspension Bridge, | 56 00 |
| Monongahela Insurance Co. | 9 25 |

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the follow: quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| U. S. 6ixes—1881. | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| " coupons. | 119 | 119¾ |
| 5-20—1862 | 116 | 116¾ |
| 5-20—1864. | 116 | 116¾ |
| " 1865 | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| " 1865 new. | 115 | 116 |
| " 1867. | 117¾ | 117¾ |
| " 1868 coupons. | 116¾ | 117 |
| 10-40s. | 111 | 111¾ |
| 10-40s coupons. | | 111¾ |
| Currency 6's. | 113¾ | 114¾ |
| New 5 per cents | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central. | 102½ | 102½ |
| Erie. | 65¾ | 66¾ |
| R. H. & E. | 30¾ | 40 |
| C. C. & I. C. | 57 | 57¾ |
| St. Paul | 36¾ | 37¾ |
| St. preferred. | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 91 | 92¾ |
| Do. Central | 105 | 105 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh. | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Rock Island. | 113¾ | 113 |
| North Western Common. | 80 | |
| Do. preferred. | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 36¾ | 39 |
| Atlantic Mail | 48 | |
| Western Union Telegraph. | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi. | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| Union Pacific. | 34 | 35¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash. | 73 | 73 |
| Fort Wayne | 94 | 95¾ |
| Adams Express. | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| American Express. | 68¾ | 68 |
| U. S. Express. | 74¾ | |
| Harlem. | 136¾ | 137 |

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

| | |
|---|---|
| Penna. Central | 58 |
| Reading | 97 |
| United Cos. | 70 |
| Oil Creek | 30 |
| Lehigh Valley | 59¾ |
| Philadelphia & Erie | 25 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 57¾ |
| Pittsburgh 58 | 92 |
| Allegheny Valley 7-30 | 91¾ |
| Central Transportation | 48¾ |

NEW YORK, March 25, 1873.

Money was comparatively easy, though rates were a shade higher at the close. Most of the business was at 7 per cent. gold, but the latest transactions on call were at 1-64 and interest per day. Sterling strong: 109@109¼, closing at 109 2-16. Gold was strong, with some evidence of a clique movement for still higher prices: opened at 115¾, sold up to 115¾, and closed at 115⅝@115⅝. A rumor was circulated that five millions legal tenders would be issued this week, but it was denied. Loans 6@7 per cent. for carrying and 2 per cent. to flat over bank rate for borrowing. Government bonds were buoyant, 6s, 60 Government bonds advanced sharply in sympathy with London, where a large demand for coupons has occurred. Railroad shares were strong: 93¾ sold to higher, 92¾, and 93¾ 1/8 per cent. above last night's rates. State securities were active and lower. Railroad mortgages are improving, but are quiet. Pacific issues were dull and heavy. Mortgage advanced to 74, and Hartford & Erie firsts to 40¾. In the stock market a strong bullish feeling has been developed, especially in the Stockwell shares, Pacific Mail rising 2 per cent, and Atlantic & Pacific preferred 5 per cent. The market was checked under a rather tighter money market briefly before the close of bank hours, but subsequently recovered, and closed strong. Hartford & Erie was very weak, and declined from 4¾ to 40¾. Among the fluctuations were Pacific Mail, 36¾@39¾, Panama 115¾@116¾, Harlem 136¾@138¾, New York Central 102¾@102¾, C. & A. C. 56¾@56¾, Atlantic & Pacific 36¾@37¾, Union Pacific 35¾@35¾, Lake Shore 91¾@92¾, Erie 64¾@64¾, and Rock Island 113¾@113¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 119¾; 5-20s of '62, 116¾@116¾; do '64, 116¾; do '65, 117¾; do new, 115¾; do '67, 117¾; do '68, 116¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 80; do new, 73; Virginia, new, 61; do old, 44; North Carolina, old, 39; do new, 19.

STOCKS.—Cantons, 56; Western Union Telegraph Company, 86¾; Quicksilver, 40; do preferred, 65; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 69¾; American Merchants Union Express, 36; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 39; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 66¾; do preferred, 75¾; Hudson River, 125; Michigan Central, 105; North western, 80; do preferred, 92; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 37; do preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 73; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Illinois Central, 137; do scrip, 94; Pittsburg, 92; do preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97¾; Burlington & Quincy, 111; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 60; Chicago Central, 117¾; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 33¾; Indiana, 88¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾; Hartford & Erie 3; Bankers' bills, 107¾.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 spring a shade lower, closing steady at 81 21¾ seller April; No. 3 do, 80@80¾c; rejected 72@72½c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and prices drooping; No. 2 regular 32½c; fresh 33½c; rejected 30c. Rye easier and firmer; No. 2 64½c. Barley; demand light and no ket firm; fall No. 2 84c; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾; Hartford & Erie 3; Bankers' bills, 107¾.

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## PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 25, 1873.

APPLES—In fair demand but unchanged, ranging from $2.50@2.75 per barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55 cents per gallon.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for the better grades, with sales at 30@33 for prime to choice.

BEANS—Sales at $2@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firm and higher in sympathy with the raw material, and we advance quotations to 15½@15¾c by the car load, and 20@25 additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Nearly all the low grade stock in this market was picked up the other day by an eastern dealer for shipment to New York, where it is wanted for export, hence, there is very little cheese here just now except the best, and it is held firmly at full prices, 17@17½c for choice, and 16@16½ for prime. It is not likely that there will be any new cheese before May.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade continues dull, while prices are without quotable change. Apples, 4 to 5 cents. Peaches, 6½@7½ for halves. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—Is rather better supply and weaker, in consequence of the change in the weather, and we quote at our quotations last week, and could generally are asking 25.

FLOUR—There is no change in prices, and the demand is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants. Spring wheat flours, $7.50@8 for fair to choice, and $8@8.50 for extra. Minnesotas, and $8.50@9.00 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50@6.15.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet, and about the only feature to notice is that in view of the defeat of anti-license an increased demand for Corn Rye and Barley has set in, and prices continues to come in sparingly and while the demand is meagre, prices are still maintained. 1,750 bl. 80 for Barley, 2 cars reed, and $8.25 for white—there is more inquiry for the former than for the latter. Oats quiet and unchanged—may be fairly quoted at 42@43 cents for prime to choice in bulk and 45@46 for car load lots. Corn is dull and prices continues quiet, but there is no disposition to force sales, 60@50 on track, and 55@56 free in elevator; 2 cars sold at 55@56 on track. There is some inquiry for Ear Corn, and it is in light supply; in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 53@55. Rye is still in good demand, and Barley at 85@90 for spring, and 95@81 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The decline in Rio Coffee has been checked by late advices from Rio De Janeiro indicating smaller stock there and higher exchange—in fact, a firmer feeling prevails, and on the seaboard importers withdrew all samples yesterday, feeling confident that a reaction within the next few days would place the bean higher. It is believed by many that the tight money market caused the late decline, and that a lot up would restore values. Our market is well supplied and at our quotations the consumptive demand is moderate, considering the pressure for scarcity of gold, which will advance as long as the Secretary of the Treasury continues to re-issue the $44,000,000 in parcels to meet the wants of the Government. Sugar—For both raw and refined the market may be quoted dull. Syrups—higher in low grades. Rice—firm.

COFFEE—Rio, Choice, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24c. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Roasted Rio 29 in packages; 26¾ loose. Roasted Java, packages, 32; loose, 31.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8¾; Imperial, 7¾@8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; Extra C, 10¾; C, 10; Yellow C, 9¾; Dark Yellow C, 9@9¼. Monumental Ex. C, 10¾; Lower grades, 10@10¾; N. O. Sugars, Choice 10¾; Prime, 10¼; Good, 9¾; Strictly Prime, 9¾; P. R., 10@10¾; light stock.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@80c; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 45 to 60, as to quality.

SALT—The market is fairly reported quiet, but the receipts continue comparatively light and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $2.25 to $3 per ton, most of the sales within the range of $2.50@2.75.

HOMINY—$4.00@4.50 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is coming in quiet and prices are lower—we reduce our quotations to $1.50 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 8@10c per pair; dressed, 15@16c per lb. Dressed turkeys, 20@22c.

POTATOES—The supply of prime peach blows is light and are selling readily at 80@85c per bushel.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 4¼@5c per lb.

ONIONS—In better supply and we reduce quotations to $3.50@3.50 per bbl. Sales at $3@3.50 per bushel.

MILL FEED—Continues dull and unchanged. Bran 85@90c; second, $1.00@1.10; middlings, $1.30 @1.50.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 18¾c, canvassed do., 16c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 8¾c, canvassed, 8¾c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12¾c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain 18c, canvassed, 18¾c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Plain Shoulders, 7½c; Rib Sides, 9½c; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c; Clear Sides, 9¾c; Mess Pork, $16.50; Leaf Lard: in tres, 9½c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 10¾.

SEEDS—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at $3.50@3.75 for Clover and $1.50@1.75 for Timothy. Flax Seed in demand at $2.

SHAKER CORN—130@14c per lb.

TALLOW—8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 25, 1873.

Crude continues firm, and as compared with yesterday prices have still further advanced, quoted at $2.12@2.15 per bbl. for certificates, equal to about 5¾@5¾c per gallon delivered here as advance within the last few days of 15@20c per bbl. Refined also firmer, but unchanged; quotable at 25¾@26c for standard white test, and 29@30c for May, delivered in Philadelphia. There is considerable inquiry, and this, together with the advance in crude, gives good evidence that the corner question is picking up; furthermore, it is said that the "charters" have been large recently, and this is also good evidence of the coming boom in oil. We learn that 15 is bid on cars at works to go east, and sellers are asking ¼ to ½ more. There is no large inquiry for crude, and we quote nominally at 15¼@15½c for western shipment.

Oil barrels firmer, with rather more inquiry, but there is little doing. Prices: 2 gallon, $1.50; 200 make, $1.85; City, 9 lb hoops, $1.90; 10 lb hoops, $2.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A.V. R.R.

P. Weisenberger 100 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 300 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Citizens O W, 500 barrels to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 350 bbls. to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.

John Spear 159 bris to Charles R. Pratt, New York.

Livingston Bros, 297 bbls to Warden Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Total . . . . . 1757

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart F & Co | 228 |
| Standard O W, acct. Bushnell | 1263 |
| Vesta O W, acct. Wood | 546 |
| Vesta O W, acct. McKelvy | 481 |
| Hutchinson O W, acct. O. J. Grier. | 623 |
| Hutchinson O W acct. | 156 |
| Peerless O W, acct. Hutchinson | 547 |
| Vesta O W, acct. Parker & T | 256 |
| Vesta O W, acct. Hackett | 154 |
| Standard O W, acct. | 476 |
| Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell | 1215 |
| Citizens O W, acct Tack Bro. | 492 |
| Total | 5983 |

### New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Tribune says: We have had a more satisfactory flour market the past week than for some weeks previous, but the demand has not been so active as during the early part of January and February, when dealers purchased much in excess of their immediate wants. This week they have stocked themselves liberally, and this, with a falling off in the receipts of winter wheat extras has created some advance, more especially in grades valued at $8.25@9.75 per bri. The absence of a good assortment of shipping brands of spring wheat within the limits of Buffalo and Western India orders, has greatly restricted the business of the week. The weather of late has not been favorable for the growing crops, and while there has been too cold for the plant, and this has induced farmers to deliver less freely than during the month of February. The offerings of fancy brands of Minnesota have been extremely light, owing mainly to the want of cars at the West to move them. Good spring wheat extras have sold well and close firmer. We have reduced our stocks about 100,000 bushels this week, and the aggregate is far less desirable than a month since. From this time up to the next crop we must depend largely upon spring wheat, and the latter will require a warm weather. Good No. 2 and superfine have been in fair demand, but at variable prices. The latter quite irregular, the former firm under a good inquiry from the British Provinces. Choice amber extras were quite freely offered on Monday and Tuesday, but since then they have not been offered to any extent and are steadier. The fact of four fair relatively much higher at the West than here induces most holders to part with their stocks sparingly, and winter wheat brands were held with much confidence at the close. The exports of the week are 414,029 barrels against 7,525 brls the corresponding week last year. To-day the flour market is quiet, the low grades steady. Medium grade stronger, but the business light. Rye and superfine in moderate demand. At the close there is a fair demand, good lines of shipping extras are scarce and wanted, and other extras are very firm and fairly active, sales of 3,700 brls.

This day week we left our wheat market quite dull and very tame under the less favorable and unexpected Liverpool advices; since then we have had much variableness. On Saturday there was no inquiry of moment, the prices at which it is chiefly held being above the limits of most orders, and the absence of any freight room of moment very effectually blocked the export trade. On Monday a more hopeful feeling prevailed early in the day, under more the encouraging foreign advices, but the market closed very quiet, owing to the absence of any export inquiry, and the little freight room that was offered was taken at easier rates. Later in the week we had much better local demand, and this, with the more favorable private advices from Liverpool, gave quite an impulse to the market, and higher prices have since been obtained, the market almost entirely confined to the home trade. It is more and more apparent every week that our domestic wants will prove large, considerably in excess of last year, up to next harvest. We allude more especially to the wants of the Middle States, and it is therefore fortunate for us that the northwest had a larger surplus than last year, but it should not be forgotten she will require a much larger quantity for seed than ever before. Since our last we are in receipt of many letters from the winter wheat growing States, and learn from them that farmers have parted with what little they can spare until they know the result of the frost upon their winter wheat. In some sections we learn it has been injured by the frost, but it is too early to form any opinion of the probable result. Our advices from London of considerable purchases of floating cargoes of wheat for the continent, as regards we very important, showing, as it does, the absorbing of any surplus of wheat in France or Germany, and what little may have in store will very certainly be drawn out, unless much higher prices are bid. The weather in Great Britain has been favorable to the crop of wheat, and farmers' deliveries have proved quite as large as expected, as they had much less than usual at this season of the year. Our stock of wheat on the 15th last. proved to be some 20,000 bushels more than we estimated in our last. Winter wheat since then has also been held with much confidence, and is in limited supply. The exports of the week are 63,152 bushels, against 29,127 bushels the corresponding week last year. To-day holders of spring wheat are quite firm, but the demand for export is limited, and local millers are not buying to any extent.

### Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lucy Furnace, O. | 18 | Pitts Bolt Co. o. | 3 |
| Reese, G Co, b | 1 | " | 22 |
| Total | 19 | Total | 25 |

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moorhead & Co. o. | 2 | J. Reamer, o | 5 |
| J W Porter, o | 3 | Caughey H, o | 5 |
| Nimick & Co, b | 7 | Wharton Bros, o | 1 |
| P. D. Nichols, m | 5 | Everson and Co, m | 7 |
| W. Smith, m | 4 | | |
| Total. | 39 | | |

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caughey & H, m | 5 | J. Reamer, m | 4 |
| D Mc Caughey | 4 | J. W. Porter. | 3 |
| Moorhead & Co. | 1 | | |
| Total. | | | 17 |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, m | 1 | W. Smith, m | 2 |

* PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caughey & H, m | 1 | | |

### DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Business was quiet to-day in all branches, owing to snowy and wintry weather. The market for domestics is strong, especially on light brown sheetings and low grade bleached shirtings, which are weak, and rather lower. Prints and percales are in good request. Foreign goods are dull. Fancy dress goods are a shade firmer, but low priced fancy fabrics are sluggish. Shawls are quiet. Foreign dress fabrics are in fair demand. Ribbons are dull and selling low. Black alpacas and 4 pieces are very active, and some grades scarce.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton dull and in buyers' favor; middling uplands 19½c; sales of futures, 13,850 bales as follows: March 18 4-16@18 5-16c; April 18 7-16@18 9-16c; May 19 3-16@19 5-16c; June 19 9-16@19 11-16c; July 19 9-16@19 13-16c. Flour firmer and a very moderate stock offering; superfine western and state $4.75@5.25; common to good $5.25@5.75; good to choice $5.75@6.25; western extra $6.00@6.50; white wheat extra $6.50@7.00; St. Louis $5.50@12.75. Rye flour firm. Corn meal in good demand; Jersey $4.00@4.25. Western $4.00@4.25. Whisky more active and firmer at 91c. Wheat quiet with a fair demand; receipts 5,000 bushels; rejected spring $1.27. No. 2 Milwaukee $1.39@1.41; white western $1.46@1.50. Rye dull. Barley firm; Canada western $1.10; state, nominal. Oats quiet; receipts 4,000 bushels; new mixed western 60@62c; old mixed western 63@64c; choice do in store 65c. Only moderate requirements; receipts 41,000 bush; new mixed western 62@63c; white western 63@65c; new black 60@62c. Eggs quiet and in good demand; western 23@24c. Hay firm. Hops dull. Coffee strong; Rio 16½@16¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 67@73c. Rice quiet at 7¾@8¾c. Crude petroleum 15½c; refined do 25¾c. Provisions: Pork strong; new mess $16.50@16.75; old do $16.25@16.50; prime $13@13.25. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams 10@12c; shoulders 4½@5c; middles in good demand; short clear 8½c; long clear. Lard firm; tierces 8 9-16@8¾c; kettles 8¾@9c. Butter firm for choice grades; western 18c. Cheese steady at 12@15c.

LONDON, March 25—8 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 5-8@93¾, and for account, 93¾@93¾. American securities: U. S. 6s of '65, 93¾@93¾; do '67, 93¾@93¾; do 10-40s, 87¾@88. Erie Railway, 15¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £200,000.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 58f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9 9-16d; Orleans 9 9-16d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; February and March shipments of cotton from Savannah and Charleston at 9 5-16@9 7-16d. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat 10@12d dearer. Corn 1d dearer. Peas 2s. Corn 28s. Mess Pork 69s. Lard 2s. Bacon 1s. Cumberland cut 34s. Tallow 44s. Turpentine 44s. Receipts for the past 24 hours: Wheat, 10,000 cwt; corn, 3,000 qrs; oats, 3,000 qrs; American 1,000.

HAVRE, March 25.—Cotton quiet but firm.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Refined petroleum 41½f.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Bagging steady. Cotton firm and higher; sales of 150 bales at 16¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat; demand good; 91 750 bush. sold at 95@97c for white—the latter for No. 1. Corn; demand good; 25,000 bush sold at 45@46c, on arrive. Oats steady; 750 bush sold at 35c. Mess pork $15.50@16. Bacon; shoulders 6¼@6½c; clear rib sides 8½@8¾c; clear sides 9@9¼c. Hams 12@13½c. Bulk meats; shoulders 5¼@5½c; clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c; clear sides 7¾c; hams 10@10½c. Lard; choice leaf tierces 8¾@8¾c; kegs 9¾@10c; good 8¾@9c. Whisky steady; 91c.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour dull at $7.50@8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.60@1.80. Corn quiet at 52@53c. Oats quiet at 34@35c. Rye dull at 80@85c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork unchanged. Groceries firm. Lard steady at 8½c. Whisky firm at 91c. Bacon steady at 6¾, 6¾@6¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour in fair demand; superfine $4.12@4.25; extra $5.50@5.75; family $6.25@6.50; red $1.50@1.75; amber $1.80@1.90. Corn in good demand; mixed western 50@51c; white southern 52@53c; yellow 53@54c. Rye firm at 80@90c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $16.00@16.50. Bulk meats, loose, sides and shoulders 5¼@5¾c; clear 6¼@6½c. Bacon, shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib sides 8¾@9c; clear 9¼@9½c. Hams 12@13c. Lard 8¾@8¾c. Whisky firm at 91c.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.36; No. 2 do $1.24@1.25. Oats; demand good at 28c. Rye; market is quiet with a moderate demand; No. 1 mixed 90c. Rye; demand active and prices advanced; No 1 83c. Barley sales with a moderate demand; fall No. 2 86c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Flour firm; superfine $4.50@4.87; extra $5.00@5.50. Wheat active and firmer; red $1.30@1.35; amber $1.42@1.45. Rye steady at 85c. Corn firm; yellow 60@60½c. Oats dull; white 40c. Refined petroleum 15@15½c; crude 12½c. Whisky dull at 92c.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; low middling 16c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Lard, bottle dried 9½c. Country bacon, loose from store, shoulders 7½c; sides to 8½c; clear 8½@9c. Hams 11@11½c. The heavy rains check business materially.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 red $1.60. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm; No 1 40c. Refined petroleum; good demand; car sale 16c; trade 15 to 16½c higher; local test 24@25c.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—Flour steady at $6.25@6.50. Wheat; demand good at $1.45@1.50. Corn firm at 49@50. Provisions firm. Bulk shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 7½c. Bacon; shoulders 6¾c; clear sides 8½c. Hams firm; sugar cured 12½c.

DETROIT, March 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady and quiet at $1.56. Corn nominal with moderate demand at 42. Oats; demand good at 34½c. Clover seed $5.00.

OSWEGO, March 25.—Wheat quiet. Corn dull; State 88c. Oats and Barley unchanged.

### RIVER STOCK.

BUFFALO, March 25.—Cattle; receipts to-day, including 45 cars to arrive, 85; total for the week 3,774; market opened at an advance on last week's closing prices; about 1,100 sold at $4.50@5.50; 150 Canada steers, 1,188 to 1,315 lbs, at $5.75@6.50; 183 Ohio steers, 1,090 to 1,425 do, at $5.37½@6.00; 95 Missouri steers, 1,150 to 1,425 do, at $4.62½@5.62½; 81 Iowa steers, 1,150 to 1,250 do, $5.12½@5.50; 70 Illinois steers, 1,050 to 1,300 do, $5.00@5.37½; state steers, $5.12½ to 6.00; 16 1,425 lbs, at $6.25; 26 Michigan stockers, 922 to 925 do, at $4.00; 47 Ohio stockers, 872 do, at $4.12½; 41 Illinois cows, 1,100 do, at $4.50; 14 Illinois oxen, 1,725 do, $5.50. Sheep and lambs; receipts to-day 46; total for week 232; market quiet but firmly opened. Hogs; receipts to-day 4,000; total for the week 10,085; about 1,200 di posed of at $4.85@5.70.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, G A Mundorff: 1 do, Mellon Bro: 1 do, Black & S: 1 do, King Son & Co: 1 do, Barren & B: 1 do, R P Burgin; 13 cars tons bdls, 2 do posts, 2 do peas, Watt L & Co; 20 5 do herring, 10 cases tobacco, Wm Graves & Co; 25 do, Mack, Sandless & Co: 7 do, A S Gilmore; 20 butts do, do; 60 do, Dilworth Bros: 18 bri peas, 5 do eggs, H Rea; 25 do of apples, Watt L & Co; 30 do, Mack, Sandless & Co: 30 do flour, Watt L & Co; 3 do eggs, S B Oyd & Co; 10 do, J J Pettit; 5 do, 190 jugs syrup, Voigt M & Co; 100 do, E Mc Cleave; 10 pkgs mdse, J W Bigham; 1 do paper, P F M Co: 109 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 56 do oats, Schneibach & H: 201 cadds tobacco, 29 pkgs mdse, Pratt & Co: 4 do do, Mack, Sandless & Co: 2 do, S Stevens; 1 do, McAllister & J; 1 do, J Welsh Bro: 89 sks oats, Morrison & 2: 49 do, Adams & K: 90 sks potatoes, J Dando; 3 bdls, Adams & Caliery & Son: 2 do, G Kahn.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR: 2 cars barley, Spencer & Mck; Co: 8 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 2 do oats, 1 do barley, Keil & R; 3 do, Pier D & S; 2 do, 1 do rye, W J Meek: 1 do oats, McIlvane & A.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER JUNIATA.—3 box b goods, T S Hell, on board; 7 horses, Roberts, on board; 1 lot h g goods, J J Crother, on board; 2 boxs wood in shape, Close S & Co; 10 do do, Mack & Co; 2 do do, J W Morrison; 13 b frames, J W Morrison: 1 box wood in shape, Pickersgill & Co; 2 do do, L J Brach: 2 do do, J J Gillespie & Co; 2 do do, G Hammer & and Son, 100 mt hds, Cunningham & Co; 6 do do, C Thomson & Sons; 344 dbl hoops, J S Faverty; 50 tons iron, Loomis & O; 9 bales hemp, H Gerwig & son; 3 bbls blue sick, B & P R R; 3 bbls oil, Pain A & Tripp; 1 do do, Mack, Sandless & Co; 4 bbls feathers, Ronica and G; 5 tcs sausages, F Sellers and Co; 9 bbl flax seed, 49 bags do do, J W Thursby; for the growing crops and 100 Co; 100 box candles, Dilworth Bros; 1 b wheels, 10 do spokes, John Napier; 1 lot machinery, Wm Cass Jon Co; 20 kgs beer, A Ribleman; 75 bbls lard oil, W B Hays and Son; 20 do do, 2 tcs sausages, E H Myers and Co; 100 bbls oil cake, Jas Hunter; 15 hhds sugar, 20 butts tobacco, Johnson C & Co; 13 bris eggs, 3 firkins butter, Loh & C; 25 bales straw, A Underwood; 2 do do, Mack, Sandless & Graham & 1; 16 do, S McKee & Co; 24 do cotton, E Hyde & Son; 104 do, E C M; 20 do, Kennedy C & Co; 2 tons iron, 6 bundles sash, Marshall Bro; 1 do do, Berger; 4 bureaus, C Espy; 20 pkgs furniture, Gous & L; 5 do, Meyer & Son; 13 do, Lemon & W; 17 do, do; 1 do, Mack, Sandless & Graham & Co; 2 do, Schmidt; 42 do b slats, McGibert; 2 tables, Kremple & H; 1 w robe, F Michenlaub; 2 desks, W H Lemon; 24 do chairs, Hammer & Son; 3 do, P Schneider; 2 tables, J W Huntsman.

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Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly collect the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

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## RIVER NEWS.

The river was rising last evening, with 12 feet in channel. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications favorable for more rain. Business only fair; freights do not seem to be offering as freely as they did last week.

The Cincinnati arrived from Cincinnati yesterday forenoon with a big freight list and quite a number of passengers. She will at once commence loading for a return trip, and as will be seen by card, take her departure to

# WEEKLY GAZETTE.

## HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1873.

**The Appropriation Bill in the Senate.**

The Senate held a special session this afternoon to consider the Appropriation bill. The Finance Committee made great havoc with the bill as it came from the House in the way of amendments. Its general policy was to cut down every increase in salary both of the heads of departments and clerks, and also lop off or raise the numerous miscellaneous appropriations proposed in the other branch. The pay of members, fixed by the House at $1,400, was cut down to $1,000, and instead of allowing the large number of members serving in special committees $500 additional pay for extra services, the committee recommend that the actual necessary expenses incurred by them while absent from the capital, in the discharge of their duties, be paid on bills certified by the chairman of each committee. The committee also strikes out from the bill some twenty-five appropriations, made by the House, to different educational and charitable institutions, amounting in the aggregate to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. Among the appropriations stricken out for west-ern institutions are $100,000 to the Western University, $10,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, $19,000 to the Twelfth Ward Hospital, Pittsburgh, and $5,000 to the Sheltering Arms of Pittsburgh. The appropriation for Almost Hospital is reduced from $25,000 to $20,000, and for the Western Pennsylvania Reform School from $66,500 to $46,500.

In the way of additions to the bill, the Committee inserted $500,000 for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid on the warrant of the President of the Convention; also $6,000 for refurnishing the Executive Mansion; and $2,000 additional for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of Governor Hartranft.

The committee also report an additional section to the bill defining the number and character of the officers of the Legislature, as follows: House of Representatives—one chief clerk and eight other clerks, one sergeant-at-arms and four assistants, two doorkeepers and three assistants, one messenger and three assistants, postmaster and one assistant, one librarian, ten pasters and folders, with one superintendent and one assistant, ten pages, one janitor, one fireman, in all, fifty employes. Senate—One chief clerk and nine other clerks, one librarian, sergeant-at-arms and two assistants, door keeper and two assistants, messenger and two assistants, seven pasters and folders, ten pages, one postmaster, door-keeper, and fireman—in all forty employes. In addition to this, one engineer to be appointed by the chief clerks. The provision in regard to pay provides that the chief clerks of each House shall receive $2,000 per annum; the assistant clerks $1,200 each; the transcribing clerks, sergeant-at-arms, door keepers, postmasters, assistants and librarians $800 each, and the other officers named except the pages $600 per annum, and the pages $300 each. This compensation and per diem shall be in full of all allowances and no additional allowances shall be made for mileage, stationery, or for any other purpose whatever, but the officers authorized to return at the session of the Legislature next following that for which they were elected, and who shall not be re-elected, or elected to some other office in the Legislature, shall be allowed $3 per diem for ten days' services only, and no more to and from their homes at the rate of ten cents per mile.

When the Senate took up the bill by sections, the increase of the salaries proposed by the House was raised at the outset, on a motion to increase the salary of the heads of the departments to $2,000. This brought up the whole subject, but the policy of the Committee in rejecting the general increase proposed by the House was sustained by a large majority.

A long discussion took place on the sixteenth section of the bill, appropriating $50,000 to the normal schools of the State. The committee recommended that this be stricken out, and the whole subject of State aid to normal schools came up, and was warmly discussed without action at the time this closes.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1873.

**Passage of the Appropriation Bill by the Senate.**

The Senate remained in session last night, until nearly midnight. The discussion on the subject of State aid to charitable and educational institutions was prolonged, and at times quite spirited and interesting.

As to the normal schools, the general tenor of opinion was that a more stringent system should be adopted in giving them state aid, so that there would be fewer opportunities for abuse. The Senate Committee struck out the entire House appropriation of $100,000 to each school for the present year, and $5,000 annually hereafter to each of them, to be used in keeping buildings in repair, etc. This action was concurred in, but the necessity of State aid under proper restrictions was raised, and the general sentiment was in its favor. Accordingly the sum of $75,000 was voted to the schools accepted by the State, seven in number, to be disbursed at the discretion of a board composed of the Governor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The appropriations to the House of Refuge and Dixmont Hospital were fixed at the sum named by the House, and the resolution proposed by the Senate Committee rejected. The sum voted were $55,500 to the former, $50,000 to the purchase of a new site and removal—and $26,000 to the latter.

The two Philadelphia medical college hospitals—the University and Jefferson—got their $100,000 each after a heated discussion, and by a close vote in the order of the day. The amendment giving the Western University $100,000, conditional on the subscription of a like sum by citizens, was offered by Mr. Humphreys, but voted down by 11 ayes to 15 nays. The appropriation of $18,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital and $5,000 to the Sheltering Arms met with no better success before it was taken up and the Senate concurred.

The pay of members was fixed at $1,000—the extra $500 voted by the House being rejected. The members of the Senate and House committees on contested elections were allowed $500 each, the Senate deciding it had no right to cut down the sum fixed by House for its own committees—that is, no right by courtesy. The Joint Committee on the census of Philadelphia was allowed something, on the ground that all the work it did was to hear two or three hours' argument on a point of law.

When the section was reached appropriating $800,000 for "the salaries of the members and officers and other expenses of the Constitutional Convention, General Harry White moved to strike out "members," so as to take from the Convention the power to fix the salaries of delegates. He wanted this power lodged in the Legislature, with a view to an increase over the sum named in the enabling act of $1,000, and to relieve the Convention from the necessity of voting to increase the pay of its own members. But Senators were averse to assuming the responsibility suggested for them, and held if the delegates wanted more pay, and it was generally admitted this pay should be in excess of $1,000, they must take the responsibility of voting it themselves. So a half million was voted by the Convention, in a lump, to do with as it pleased, sums to be drawn from the Treasury on the warrant of the President, countersigned by the Clerk.

**The Luzerne Contests.**

The Committees on the contested seats from Luzerne county have heard the final arguments of counsel, and had a meeting to determine the mode of proceedure. Without accomplishing anything definite, however, the committees adjourned until Tuesday next. The contestants claim that the leaves stand out a majority for their clients from one to five hundred, while it is contended for the sitting members, that even allowing deductions for certain illegal votes, they have still a majority ranging from five to eight hundred. A shameful amount of fraud has undoubtedly been shown in the conduct of the election, but whether sufficient to overcome the majorities of all the Democratic members is a question of doubt. There is a difference of over 500 votes in the majorities of the sitting members, and it is said to be regrettable that this may save one or two of them, and thus secure conflicting reports from committees. However, all this is mere speculation.

**The Insurance Bill.**

The bill creating an Insurance Department, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, and which has been fully noticed in the GAZETTE, was discussed in the House on Thursday night and passed to a third reading, so that there is no doubt it will become a law. A few amendments were made by the House to the bill, but they are of no importance. The number of clerks to be employed in the Department is limited to three. It is generally believed that the Governor will appoint as Commissioner Mr. J. M. Foster, of Harrisburg, formerly in charge of the insurance bureau in the Auditor General's office, and now private Secretary of Colonel Don Cameron. He is said to be competent, and an expert in insurance matters.

**The Centennial Appropriation.**

The House bill appropriating half a million of dollars to the Centennial Exposition, has been reported by the Senate Finance Committee. At the same time the committee has submitted his original bill, appropriating a million, which he proposes to move as a substitute for the House bill. He proposes to raise a greater part of this million by a tax for three years, of four per cent. on the gross earnings of the Philadelphia passenger railways, exempting the other street railways in the State from the tax unjustly imposed by the House bill. It is estimated the revenue derived from the tax on the Philadelphia roads, will aggregate in three years about $750,000, leaving $250,000 to be paid out of the State Treasury. The Philadelphians started in for a million, and they propose to wheedle that sum out of the State in some way or other.

**The Militia Bill.**

The bill for the organization of the uniformed volunteer militia of the State, that passed the House some weeks ago, providing for a maximum force of 12,000 men, divided into two hundred companies of fifty men each, has been amended by the Senate reducing the maximum to 5,000 men, or one hundred companies of fifty men each. This is the number originally asked for in the bill submitted to the Military committee of the House by Governor Hartranft. The bill was further amended by making the sum payable to each company not more than $600. Senator White opposing the reduction stated that in New York city the commander of the military forces could any morning call out together 11,000 well organized military. The proposition to make the maximum 5,000 men in a great State like Pennsylvania was simply ludicrous. Senator Davis of Berks held that all the militia was required for was to put down local insurrections, and two or three companies in any locality was enough, and 2,000 or 4,000 militia was all that was necessary in time of

ARCTIC.

# The Constitutional Convention.

## Reports from Several Standing Committees.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1873.

**New Counties.**

Mr. LAWRENCE, Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Townships and Boroughs, reported the following article:

SECTION 1.—The Legislature shall have power to erect new counties. No new county shall have an area of less than three hundred square miles, nor a population of less than eighteen thousand; and no county shall be reduced to a less area than four hundred square miles. No new county shall be erected until the same shall be approved by three-fifths of the votes cast by the electors embraced within each of the sections of the counties taken to form the new county.

SECTION 2.—That section of the new county taken from another county shall pay its equitable proportion of the existing indebtedness of the county from which it is taken, and if in the formation of a new county, any township be divided, the indebtedness of such shall be equitably apportioned upon the respective divisions thereof.

SECTION 3.—The Legislature shall, by general laws, prescribe the powers of boroughs and townships, and confer upon the courts the authority to erect boroughs and townships, to change their boundaries, and divide boroughs into wards.

**County, Township and Borough Officers.**

Mr. S. A. PURVIANCE, chairman of the Committee on County, Township and Borough Officers, submitted the following report:

SECTION 1.—County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, county commissioners, county treasurers, county surveyors, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others that may from time to time be established by law. Provided, that, with the exception of the sheriff and coroner, any two or more county offices may be filled by one person, if so directed by law.

SECTION 2.—County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for such terms as may be prescribed by law. All vacancies shall be filled in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

SECTION 3.—In county, township and borough offices who receive compensation for their services, shall be paid by salary to be prescribed by law; and all fees attached to any county, township or borough office shall be received by the proper officer for and on account of the State, county, township or borough, as may be directed by law. Provided, however, that the annual salary of any such officer shall not exceed the aggregate yearly amount of fees collected by him.

SECTION 4.—The salary of no county, township or borough officer shall be increased after his election, or during the term for which he is elected.

SECTION 5.—The Legislature shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them, as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SECTION 6.—Any person shall be eligible for election to any office of any county, township or borough, respectively, of which he is a qualified elector.

**Report on Legislation.**

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Legislation.

The 28th section being under consideration when the Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, debate was resumed, and several amendments were offered.

The substitute offered by Mr. Buckalew then passed, and is as follows:

A member of the Legislature, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself, or for another, from any company, corporationor person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, or anything of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or profit, or any promise or security for official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding expressed or implied that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid, for another as the consideration for his vote or official influence, or for witholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided by law.

SECTION 37.—Any person who shall directly or indirectly, or by means of or through any artful or dishonest device, offer, give or promise any money, goods, thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, in which he may be in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and punished in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, was passed.

SECTION 38, as reported from the Committee, was rejected, and the following substitute offered by Mr. Dodd, was adopted:

"Any person who may have given, offered, or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one, may be compelled to testify in any judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with the commission of bribery as defined in the foregoing sections, and the testimony of such witness shall not be used against him in any judicial proceeding; and any person convicted of the offence of bribery, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth."

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1873.

**Intoxicating Liquors.**

Rev. Dr. Curry asked the blessing of Heaven upon the delegates, and especially upon the important question to be considered this day—that of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors—and praying that the day may soon arrive when drunkenness shall not be known in all the borders of the Commonwealth.

**The Liquor Question.**

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Armstrong in the chair, on the section reported by the Committee on Legislation, with instructions that it be submitted separately to a vote of the people. It is as follows:

No license shall be granted to sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or any admixture thereof, or any other intoxicating drinks, and any sale of such, except for strictly medicinal, medicinal or sacramental purposes, shall be a misdemeanor, and punished as shall be provided by law.

Mr. D. N. WHITE offered the following amendment:

The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, whether fermented, brewed or distilled, or any admixture, part of which is alcoholic and adapted to be used as a beverage, are prohibited.

The manufacture and sale of such liquors for exportation, for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical or artistic purposes, by agents specially provided by law, are excepted.

The General Assembly shall, within one year after the adoption of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

Mr. White then proceeded to deliver an earnest and elaborate argument in defence of his proposition.

Mr. BIDDLE offered the following amendment to the amendment, and to take the place of the section:

That the sale of intoxicating liquors, or mixtures thereof containing the same, as a beverage, shall hereafter be prohibited.

Mr. MANN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DARRY, De France, Stewart, Harzard, Craig and McMurray, all made speeches in favor of the proposition as it came from the Committee, and Mr. MacVeagh against.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. White (Allegheny), and it was agreed to—54 in the affirmative and 16 in the negative.

The question then occurred upon the section. Mr. GOWEN did not like sumptuary laws, and was opposed to incorporating this question in our constitution. We cannot control the desires of man to drink, any more than we can him in his religious opinions. You cannot stop the sale of liquor by legislation. Mr. Gowen here quoted the law passed by the last body at Dover, gentlemen, and the interrogatories flew so fast that Mr. Buckalew rose to a point of order, that gentleman entitled to the floor should have at least time to finish one sentence before he was interrupted. [Laughter.] He argued that this sumptuary law would drive many of our best citizens, men of energy, capital and sobriety, from the Commonwealth, instancing especially the German population.

Judge LAWRENCE (Washington), from experience in his own county, was satisfied of the benefit resulting from no license. There, no man up for public office would dare to enter one of the two places where liquor was sold. He would be defeated. He hoped party, Democratic or Republican, would touch him. He believed that there should be placed in our constitution something of the nature of the amendment or the section as it was demanded by the people. The section as amended was then adopted by a large majority, the noes being few and far between.

**System of Weights and Measures.**

Mr. SMITH (Allegheny) offered the following additional section, which was agreed to:

The Legislature shall by law empower the Secretary of Internal Affairs to prepare a system of weights and measures and gauges for solid or liquid merchandise, and also the requisite implements, tests and instructions. Complements of these shall be furnished to each county and municipality, which may, each for itself, appoint officers for the inspection of merchandise, manufactures or live stock, but no State officer shall be continued or created for such purposes.

The Committee then rose, and the report as amended was read and passed to a second reading.

**Cities and City Charters.**

On motion of Mr. MacVeagh, the Convention again went into Committee of the Whole on the report from the Committee on Cities and City Charters, before whom under consideration, Mr. Darlington in the chair.

Section 3, that "the Mayor shall have a qualified vote on all the acts and ordinances passed by the Councils, shall see that the duties of the several officers are faithfully performed, but shall exercise no judicial functions, civil or criminal," came up with the amendment previously offered by Mr. Littleton, that all officers not elective be appointed by the Mayor,

Without coming to a vote, the committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1873.—A large batch of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Armstrong presented the following resolution, which lies over for one day:

That the Convention will not proceed to the consideration, on second reading of any article of the Constitution, until all the articles reported from standing committees have been considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report on Cities and City Charters.

Section 3 was again taken up, and debate resumed on Mr. Littleton's amendment.

Messrs. Littleton, Guthrie, MacConnell, J. W. F. White, Walker, Stanton and others engaged in the discussion. The amendment was agreed to. The vote was taken on the section as amended, and it was disagreed to.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall pass no special law creating any municipality or regulating its form of government, or the management of its internal affairs, or altering the charter of any city now existing, or creating a public commission for any purpose, unless such a law is specion for any purpose, unless such a law is specially asked for by a majority of each Council for a definite object, nor shall such special law have any force or effect, unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters voting at the next municipal election after the acceptance by Councils. Every municipality shall have power to pass laws for its own regulation, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Without action on the section the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned till Monday.

# THE GALLOWS.

## TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

## William Foster and James McElhaney.

**William Foster.**

NEW YORK, March 21, 1873.

The execution of Foster took place at seventeen minutes past nine o'clock this morning, in the Tombs. There were hundreds waiting outside the Tombs this morning, hoping to be able to witness Foster's execution. The crowds were kept back by the police, and not one in twenty of those outside, however, was admitted. The prisoner in the morning was very faint. He partook of some coffee, but ate nothing. Rev. Drs. Tyng and Schoonmaker attended him. He engaged in devotional exercises until a few minutes before his execution.

At twenty minutes past nine o'clock he left his cell on his march to the scaffold. As he entered the yard Foster gave one quick, startled glance around, but instantly recovered himself and walked with a tolerably firm step to the gallows. He was attended by Sheriff Jourdan and Under-Sheriff Stevens, and was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, the former of whom preached as he walked. On reaching the gallows, Foster, of his own accord, placed himself beneath the noose. His face looked very pale beneath the black cap, but he was perfectly composed. As Dr. Tyng prayed he bowed his head and covered his face with his right hand. For six minutes Dr. Tyng continued his prayer, and it was evident that Foster was at the point of swooning. The Sheriff quietly signed to Dr. Tyng to stop, and quietly as possible, the latter, shook Foster by the hand. Dr. Tyng then bade him farewell, and at 9:18 A. M. the signal was given, and Foster was jerked violently into the air.

Foster was a heavy man, and for once the neck was broken, and the spectators were spared the terrible spectacle of a man writhing in the throes of strangulation. The heart ceased to beat in rather less than twelve minutes from the time the weight fell, and in all probability Foster died without a pang.

This afternoon Foster's body was removed from the Tombs to the residence of his wife.

**James McElhaney.**

BOSTON, March 21.—James McElhaney, who murdered his wife, was executed at Suffolk jail at twelve minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. There were about four hundred spectators present. The prisoner walked firmly to the scaffold. He left six thousand dollars' worth of property to his wife.

It is stated on the authority of McElhaney's spiritual advisers that members of his wife's family refused to allow him to see his child Nellie Emma, aged two years. A letter seconding an often-expressed wish from the prisoner to the condemned man to see his child was sent by Sheriff Clark to the family, but without effect.

# FIRES.

## Destructive Conflagration in Jersey City

## LOSS ABOUT $500,000.

**Jersey City.**

NEW YORK, March 21.—About 12:30 to-day a fire broke out in the ferry house of the Erie Railway at the front of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. A strong gale was blowing from the west, and the efforts to check the flames proved unavailing. The trips of the ferry boats were abandoned. A large wooden passenger depot in the rear of the ferry house took fire almost simultaneously, and was destroyed. Several trains were hastily removed uninjured. The new freight depot recently erected was also consumed, with a large amount of cotton, as was the old freight depot, heavily stored with freight. Taylor's saloon was partially destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have originated from locomotive sparks. All the vessels in the vicinity were removed out of danger. The fire was got under about half-past two. The depot for westward bound freight was saved. All the books and papers of the company were saved. The freight burned consisted of 1,000 bales cotton, 200 hhds. tobacco, and some oil cake. The loss by the fire is estimated to exceed half a million dollars, including the following: new freight depot, $20,000; cotton, $100,000; old freight depot, $15,000; tobacco and other freight, $50,000; passenger depot, $18,000; ferry building $12,000; ferry bridges $10,000; Taylor's saloon $6,000.

**Galva, Ill.**

CHICAGO, March 21.—A fire at Galva, Ill., this morning, destroyed the grain elevator of S. Fields, together with several thousand bushels of grain. The total loss will be about $5,300; insurance on the building $3,000, in the North American. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

# KENTUCKY.

## Terrible Tragedy Near Bardstown —A Family Feud.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Bardstown last Saturday. G. W. Holtshauser, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens, was sitting in his office about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, with an unmarried son, D. W. Holtshauser, when a married son, J. Holtshauser, entered the door, and without speaking pulled out a navy revolver and shot his brother, the ball entering the left breast and lodging under the shoulder blade. About two pistols from the place where he committed the outrage, and the prisoner, in the custody of the officers, reached this place this evening, and was lodged in jail to await trial, in April. He is a hardened criminal, and makes light of his offense.

## The War with the Modocs

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Rev. E. S. Thomas, the newly appointed Modoc Peace Commissioner, has gone to Van Bremer's. Captain Jack sent a squaw to the Klamath Indians, asking them to join him. Jack said as soon as the grass grows, he will leave the Lava Bed, burn the ranches and kill the settlers. This movement creates fears of trouble. The Indians of the lower Klamath river are quite a formidable tribe. No new movement of the troops is reported beyond the arrival of recruits. Captain Parlot, of Oregon, has gone to Warm Springs to organize famous Indian scouts and volunteers against the Modocs.

## Murderer Sentenced to be Hanged.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 22.—Judge Dalrymple, in the Morris County Courts, this morning, refused an application for a new trial in the case of Luigi Lusignant, the Italian who murdered his wife at Dover, and sentenced him to be hanged on Thursday, May 1st, next.

# NEW YORK.

**Another Mysterious Murder.**

NEW YORK, March 21, 1873.

Charles Goodrich, brother of Hon. W. W. Goodrich, was found this morning in the basement of one of a row of handsome brown stone dwellings which he had just erected in Degraw street, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, with a pistol shot wound through his head and a deep wound over his right eye, leaving but very little doubt that he had met his death at the hands of some burglar. The deceased was a widower, forty-two years of age, and was a man of considerable means. He had recently completed a row of brown stone buildings, some of which he had sold to good advantage and others he had let to desirable tenants. The fifth one he had just let to a New York merchant, completely furnished, and for the past week he had been in the habit of sleeping in it for the purpose of taking care of it until the gentleman was ready to move in. W. W. Goodrich was in the habit of seeing Charles nearly every day. He went to the house in Degraw street on Thursday, but finding it locked, supposed his brother was absent; but as he did not make his appearance this morning, Goodrich became somewhat anxious concerning him, and went to the house again. Knocking at the door and ringing the bell brought no response, and he then decided to break into the place. He entered one of the adjoining houses, went up on the roof, and thence down the scuttle. He found all the doors closed, and in looking into the sleeping apartment of his brother found the sheets and blankets thrown down as if he had just risen. He then went down to the basement, and on opening the door found his brother lying dead upon the carpet. Passing into the back basement he found that a window had been broken open, and he became convinced at once that his brother had been brutally murdered. The pane of glass in the window had been broken so that a man might insert a hand and turn the fastenings. His theory is that some thief was aware of the fact that Goodrich was in the habit of sleeping in this house alone, and supposed that he carried considerable money about him; that he broke into the place, and Goodrich hearing a noise, came down stairs with a pistol in his hand, ready to meet the intruder. The thief took up a position from which he could knock him senseless as he entered the place, and it is believed struck him a blow over the right eye. This blow was sufficient to render him powerless, and then the thief, who carried a knife, killed him. Then the fellow undoubtedly rifled his pockets, for his pocket book as well as a valuable gold watch was gone. There was nothing in the place to give evidence of a struggle having taken place, but the position in which the body was found would lead a casual observer to infer that he had committed suicide. The pistol, a silver-plated Ethan Allen revolver, was lying near his right hand. A little pool of coagulated blood was upon the hearthstone, while the head of the deceased was lying about a foot away. Dr. Tyng prayed he bowed his head and covered his face with his right hand. For six minutes Dr. Tyng continued his prayer, and it was evident that Foster was at the point of swooning. The Sheriff quietly signed to Dr. Tyng to stop as quietly as possible, the latter, shook Foster by the hand. Dr. Tyng then bade him farewell, and at 9:18 A. M. the signal was given, and Foster was jerked violently into the air.

Foster was a heavy man, and for once the neck was broken, and the spectators were spared the terrible spectacle of a man writhing in the throes of strangulation. The heart ceased to beat in rather less than twelve minutes from the time the weight fell, and in all probability Foster died without a pang.

This afternoon Goodrich's body was removed from the Tombs to the residence of his wife.

**James McElhaney.**

BOSTON, March 21.—James McElhaney, who murdered his wife, was executed at Suffolk jail at twelve minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. There were about four hundred spectators present. The prisoner walked firmly to the scaffold. He left six thousand dollars' worth of property to his wife.

It is stated on the authority of McElhaney's spiritual advisers that members of his wife's family refused to allow him to see his child Nellie Emma, aged two years. A letter seconding an often-expressed wish from the prisoner to the condemned man to see his child was sent by Sheriff Clark to the family, but without effect.

# THE LICENSE QUESTION.

## THE FRIENDS OF "NO LICENSE" DEFEATED.

## Both Cities Carried "For License."

## THE FIGURES FROM THE DISTRICTS.

It is hardly necessary for us to make any extended dilations this morning in a statement of the fact that the contest which has been looked to with so much interest, hereabouts especially, is at last over, and that the record is in opposition to the wishes and the efforts of the friends of "no license." This epitome of the result of Friday's work around the polls was pretty well known in its general outlines last night, and all that now remains to wind up the record of one of the most interesting of campaigns, is a reference to some of the events of yesterday and the presentation of the figures, which show how the field was won.

It was pretty generally anticipated that the contest at the polls,—judging from the preliminary short and sharp canvass,—would be close and exciting, and the earliest indications of the morning strengthened that opinion. The representatives of the rival interests were on hand in force in all the districts, promptly and generally some time before the polls were opened, so that no time was lost to either party, and the work commenced with the liveliest evidence of a close contest. The result of the effort which had preceded the advent of election day, was seen in the thorough organization manifested on both sides—the advantages being perhaps more evenly divided, taking all the districts into account, than has been the case at any previous election in the cities upon any question heretofore.

THE ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES

in the earlier hours of the morning were not very favorable to a large turnout, and it was unfortunate, especially for those on duty, that there was no agreeable change in this respect during the day. Indeed, as the hours came on the inclemency of the weather became such that those who were at work passed through the various stages of the most changeable of changeable winter days. In the morning it was clear and cold, towards noon disagreeable evidences of a sleet storm, followed in the afternoon by a regular fall of snow, which was wound up with mud and slush underfoot, rendering outdoor labor about as disagreeable as it could be; still these disadvantages in no way deterred either side; and through all the workers stood their ground until the last ballot had been put in.

THE VOTING

went on very quietly—remarkably, indeed, as to excite surprise even from those who had anticipated a quiet election. The closing of all the saloons and the interest which each felt to be at stake, evidently brought about this result.—a result which was somewhat more noticeable from the fact that the very reverse was the general current of feeling that prevailed everywhere. There was a general fraternal spirit apparent at nearly all the polls, and though each side put forth every effort, and the challenging and scrutiny to which the voters were subjected was not exactly pleasant, it was conducted in so fair a manner as could hear there were no disturbances, and the voters expressed their views, without any breach of the public peace. In view of the peculiar nature of the contest, this was especially remarkable.

TURN IN THE TIDE.

After the first few hours the speculations as to the result began to be freely indulged in, and betting or "bluffing" served as a sort of pleasant interlude between the more practical labors. Toward noon it became apparent to the most observant that a change was coming over the spirit of the day—or at least there was every indication that such was the turn in the tide. But the figures against them did not in the least disheartener or disconcert the friends of "No License," who continued their efforts with just as much energy and without the slightest diminution of zeal. Generally they were buoyed up with the impression that their opponents had brought out their greatest strength in the morning, which would be overcome by the great body of those who in the after part of the day. Part of this impression proved to be true, for the largest vote certainly was polled before one o'clock, but unfortunately for the calculations of the friends of "no license," their expected help did not come up in the afternoon. Under-estimates had in the first instance to bring about this result, but it is hard to tell who would have profited most had the skies been fairer, as both sides exhibited a decided falling off in a majority of the districts in the afternoon, with the advantages, proportionately, if any, apparently in favor of the Temperance men.

CLOSING OF THE POLLS.

The votes were posted up every hour, so that when the polls closed at night, the result was known in all the districts almost to a certainty, and the aggregate is an hour or so was pretty fairly estimated at the respective headquarters of the two parties interested in the contest. These places naturally became the rendezvous in the evening, and the most were witnessed at each were not much behind the demonstrations with which our people were made acquainted on two occasions during our last political campaign.

We give below a summary of the vote polled in the two cities on Friday, together with the vote in the county so far as heard from:

| | PITTSBURGH. |
|---|---|
| For license | 12,893 |
| Against license | 5,142 |
| Majority for license | 7,751 |
| Total vote polled | 18,035 |

| | ALLEGHENY. |
|---|---|
| For license | 5,271 |
| Against license | 3,067 |
| Majority for license | 2,204 |
| Total vote polled | 8,338 |

| BOROUGHS. | For | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| Sewickley | 26 | 145 |
| Etna | 170 | 94 |
| Verona | 27 | 21 |
| West Elizabeth | 68 | 38 |
| Sharpsburg | 244 | 176 |
| Mansfield | 73 | 44 |
| McKeesport | 240 | 124 |
| Elizabeth | 24 | 173 |
| TOWNSHIPS. | | |
| Leet | 27 | 48 |
| Harrison | 116 | 118 |
| Deerfield | 133 | 84 |
| Reserve | 146 | 84 |
| McClure | 88 | 70 |
| Forward | 5 | 27 |
| Union | 74 | 109 |
| Town | 58 | 23 |
| Total in boroughs and townships for license | | 1,522 |
| Total in boroughs and townships against | | 1,287 |
| Majority for license | | 236 |

Besides these the following districts are known to have given majorities for license, although the figures have not yet been obtained: Braddocks, West Deer, Kilbuck, Penn, Plum, Robinson and Jefferson—all of these, with Wilkinsburg, Tarentum and New Lisbon voted against license by small majorities.

OTHER PARTS OF THE STATE.

The following are the results in the counties and cities which have voted so far:

| | For. | Against. |
|---|---|---|
| Armstrong | — | 750 |
| Altoona (city) | — | 933 |
| Bedford | — | 200 |
| Beaver (two boroughs) | — | 375 |
| Blair county | — | 1,489 |
| Bradford | — | 2,246 |
| Cambria | 44 | — |
| Cameron | — | 231 |
| Carbon | — | 1,438 |
| Clarion | — | 900 |
| Clearfield | — | 480 |
| Clinton | — | 600 |
| Elk | 21 | — |
| Fayette | 2 | — |
| Jefferson | — | 942 |
| Lock Haven (city) | 178 | — |
| Lycoming | — | 1,250 |
| McKean | — | 123 |
| Northumberland | 300 | — |
| Philadelphia (city) | 1,615 | — |
| Schuylkill | 5,818 | — |
| Sullivan | 164 | — |
| Susquehanna | — | 1,100 |
| Tioga | — | 1,200 |
| Venango (three districts) | — | 154 |
| Warren | — | 818 |
| Wayne | 300 | — |
| Williamport (city) | — | 850 |

# WAR IN YOUNGSTOWN.

## Report d Terrible Riot Between the Striking White and Newly Imported Colored Miners...Rumors of a Number Killed and Wounded...The Military on the Scene.

The strike of coal miners at the Mahoning Coal Company's mines, Youngstown, O., which has been in progress for several days, has assumed a very serious aspect. An armed force was sent to the town on last Friday night, and upon going to the mines where the miners had congregated in large numbers and had commenced hostile demonstrations, the latter at once dispersed. On Saturday morning the miners assembled to take the places of the strikers, went to work unmolested. On Saturday evening, however, the miners again attempted to intimidate the workmen, but the guard prevented a collision.

The company concluded to import several hundred colored men, and yesterday an additional number arrived. Conflicting rumors were rife on the streets during the day in regard to affairs among the miners, none of them, however, being authenticated. One report which was generally believed to be correct stated that a slight outbreak had occurred; that several negroes were injured, but that the military promptly quelled the riotious proceedings. Another was that the white miners had pitched into a party of colored men and killed two of them, and several shot several others. While still another stated that a terrible riot was in progress and that the military had fired on the rioters killing four and injuring ten or twelve more, two of them fatally. We can give no authority to the rumors, as our advices thus far (at two o'clock this morning) give no details or particulars. Certain it is, however, that an outbreak has occurred, but whether with as serious result as is reported we cannot state.

....The funeral of Lieut. Reid T. Stewart, of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who was murdered by the Apache Indians in Arizona, on the 27th of last August, took place from the home of his parents, in Erie, on Thursday. The body was one month on the voyage from California. The deceased was buried with full military honors.

# BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

—Advices from Arizona say Lieut. Rice, with a company of the Second Infantry, had a fight with Apaches, and killed six and captured four squaws.

—The fire in Jersey City on Friday originated in a locomotive exploding while under one of the sheds at the dock, and by which the engineer was killed.

—News has been received that the Apaches captured George Taylor, near Mickenburg, Cal., burned him at a stake, and then retreated safely to the mountains.

—A new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 188,323, an increase during the year of about 10,000. The Chinese number 11,000, and the negroes 1,500.

—Near Lemett, Iowa, J. McAlistera, a youth of eight, had his head blown off and his body horribly mutilated by using powder to blast a log, which he was unable to cut.

—The sanitary state of affairs is reported from San Pedro county, Cal., owing to the small-pox, through the carelessness of the people in not adopting proper sanitary regulations.

—The President of the Metropolitan Gas Company of New York has given notice that if the city does not pay its gas bills the gas will be shut off from the streets and public buildings.

—The steamship Celtic, which left London on the 13th inst., carried out Inspector Webb, of the London police, who took extradition papers to secure the return of George MacDonnell.

—Twelve thousand dollars' worth of millinery goods were seized by the New York Customs officers on board the steamship Celia, on suspicion that the cargo was making to smuggle them into this country.

—A guard at Ash barracks, in Nashville, who had just been on duty, was cleaning his gun for inspection on Saturday, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through him and killing two other soldiers.

—A Mrs. Heck and two children, living on the prairie near Pomeroy station, Iowa, were burned to death by the roof of their house, which was made of hay, taking fire and falling on them while asleep in their beds.

—Senator Murphy, Director of the East River Bridge Company, says twelve million dollars will be required to complete the entire work, nine millions for the bridge proper and the remainder for land damages in constructing approaches.

—John Coughlin and John Green, one just twelve years old, and the other quite a boy, were attacked in the streets of New York and robbed a Mr. Antaldi on Sunday night last, were each sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison at hard labor.

....The Sewickley election on Friday resulted as follows: Burgess, James Woodburn; Assistant Burgess, W. B. Smith; Council, S. C. McMasters, George H. Christy, William P. Murray, E. L. Goodwin, M. B. Greff, James W. Porter, John McCallen; School Directors, M. B. Greff, (three years), S. A. Chamberlin, (three years), T. E. Wakeham, (two years); Assessor, Wm. Miller; Justice of the Peace, W. B. Smith; Judge of Election, D. R. Miller; Inspector, R. M. Erwin; Constable, W. J. Backhouse; Auditor, John Thompson.

....The "Fayette Literary Society" has closed its labors and its doors. The last meeting was well attended and some very interesting performances were given. Essays were read by Rev. D. A. Pierce and the Misses Sadie Crawford, Jennie Brown and Ollie J. McEwen. An excellent debate was also had on the question, "Should education be made compulsory in the United States?" Other performances of an interesting and amusing character were given.

....From our special correspondent at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, Fayette County, we learn that Fayette county's majority against license is estimated at 2,000. In Connellsville borough its vote polled 25 majority against Connellsville township 20 against, New Haven borough 25 against, and Union borough 340 against.

....The Ashland *Times* says "The Pittsburgh GAZETTE is one of the most reliable eastern papers, and abounds in general and local news, intelligent editorial, and well-selected miscellany. The agricultural department has special attention given it."

....Mifflin township gives 130 majority "for license" out of a vote of 300.

# THE LICENSE QUESTION.

## RENEWING HOSTILITIES.

### "Squire" Ross Again on the War Path—His Latest Foray upon the Enemy—Forty-Eight Suits Entered Yesterday.

Squire Ross, of All

# HOME NEWS.

### Religious Amendment.

Rev. D. McAllister, one of the editors of the *Christian Statesman*, and General Secretary of the National Association, will deliver an address on Thursday evening, the 27th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Reform Presbyterian Church, corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, Allegheny City. The public are invited.

### Another Old Subscriber.

Thomas Faull, Sen., of Brownsville, Pa., with a single exception, is our oldest living subscriber. He is 85 years old, about two years younger than the GAZETTE. His son called yesterday and paid the price of the paper for the sixtieth year of an unbroken series. He enjoys a goodly share of health and cheerfulness. The GAZETTE is an old, tried, and faithful friend, and the GAZETTE heartily reciprocates his generous attachment. May his years be multiplied, and his death peaceful.

### Washington and Jefferson College.

The trustees of this institution convened in this city yesterday, to open the bids advertised for some time ago, but it was found that they called for something like $20,000 more than had yet been secured and available for that purpose. After some discussion, it was decided that with the present tight money market, it was not wise to proceed with the prospect of a debt. The Board, therefore, adjourned until July 1st, hoping the remaining sum needed may be secured by that time.

### Killed on the Pan Handle.

Yesterday morning William Clark, a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, was killed at Deanison, Ohio, by being caught between two cars while making up a train. Deceased lived in Allegheny city, and the remains were brought to his home on Jefferson street last evening. Clark was about twenty-two years of age, and unmarried. He was engaged in making up a train on which he intended to come home when the fatal accident occurred.

### For Pleasure and Profit.

There are few organizations which possess greater attractions to young folk of an intellectually progressive turn of mind than those popular and—if properly managed—in every way commendable institutions embraced under the generic title of Literary Societies. The young folks of the South Common M. E. church, Allegheny, undoubtedly will endorse this statement, as they have just entered into an organization of this character which promises its full measure of pleasure and profit to all interested. The society was started on its way last Thursday evening, under the name of the church with which it is connected, and with the following complement of officers: President, Mr. George Lenkard; Vice President, Miss Mary E. Turner; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John Riddle; Critics, Miss Sadie Magill and Mr. Thomas Chantler. It has been arranged that the society shall meet every Thursday evening, in the lecture room of the church, and as the membership is large, many of them experienced in such matters, and all enthusiastic, the auguries are certainly in every way favorable.

### A New Masonic Hall.

The work of furnishing the new Masonic Hall, in the third floor of the Library Hall building, Penn street, has been completed, and the Hall will be opened for the first time on Thursday evening next, when the recently elected officers of the Pittsburgh Commandery will be installed, and the ceremonies will close with a banquet. Six rooms have been fitted up, more particularly for the higher branches of the fraternity, and also a reception and a banquet room. They are intended for the accommodation of the Commandery and other higher branches of the order. All the rooms are fitted up in the most elegant manner, the carpetings, furniture, gas fixtures and other features of furnishment being peculiarly appropriate for the various degrees. In the room which will be occupied by the Commandery, the floor is covered with carpets of beautiful design. The furniture is of oiled walnut, and the chairs are of the folding seat pattern. The walls are covered with tinted paper and varnished, and the room will be lighted with a large bronze chandelier pendant from the centre of the ceiling, and has artistically executed painting representing an encampment of Knights Templar in the East. In each of the other rooms are paintings typifying the degrees, some of them very finely executed.

### Serious Accident at a Blast Furnace.

Tuesday's Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in giving an account of an accident which happened at the Riverside Furnace, in that city, says: We heard yesterday that the furnace did not chill, but that the hearth gave way, Friday night—about fifty tons of iron running into the combustion below. It was of course lost, and will never be recovered. The stones of which the hearth was made were from a quarry near Martin's Ferry, and were put in place before they had time to become thoroughly seasoned. The intense heat fractured them, and it has been known for months that they were disintegrating. They kept the great mass of molten metal broke through and ran into the ground. This mishap necessitated the immediate blowing out of the furnace, and the work of removing the unburned stock in the stack will be completed in three or four days. The next hearth will be made of Nova Scotia fire brick, for which an order has already been forwarded. Should there be no delay in getting them, the furnace will be ready for firing again in the course of three or four weeks. It is estimated that the loss sustained by the concern will not exceed ten thousand dollars. Riverside has been in operation about thirteen months and has produced within that period nearly *twenty thousand tons* of iron—the greatest product, we believe, of any furnace in the country.

### Equalized Valuations.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Your correspondent, "Fair Play," seems pretty sure, in his own opinion, that the equalization of valuation under the present ordinance will be a complete success, and he is consoled with the happy idea that no amount of blunder ing that may be committed under the new system can possibly equal the mistakes committed under the old. That seems gratifying, and it may be so. But we do not want any blundering in the matter at all. "Fair Play" should bear in mind that two wrongs will not make one right.

Fair Play says: The millage will, for this year, be levied on the equalized valuations.

Now I ask, in all candor, for information, and I trust that Fair Play will answer truthfully and honestly: Is the payment of taxes levied on equalized valuations be enforced under the present equalization act or ordinance, or any existing law? If so, Fairplay will please point out the law.

While I am decidedly in favor of equalization of valuations and uniformity of rates for taxation, I am utterly opposed to experimenting in schemes and measures, at the expense of the taxpayers, that are improbable.

In regard to F. P.'s guessing, I will merely state that my property is in the old city, and have always paid full rates. I do not know, neither do I care, how much tax P. P. has paid, but I am rather inclined to guess that he paid very little, if any; and I also guess that he is one of those whose business it is to try to keep the hopper of the city equalization mill supplied with grist and take out the toll. N.

### THE FIRST MEETING.

**Government Buildings in Pittsburgh.**

The Commissioners for selecting a site in Pittsburgh for a new Postoffice, Court House, and Custom House, held their first meeting yesterday, at the office of Thomas Steel, Esq. The Commission was organized by electing Mr. Joseph Dilworth for Chairman, and Mr. Robert Finney Secretary.

It was resolved to publish at once, advertisements as directed by the Department for proposals for sites. The subject of sites was discussed. Several were spoken of as eligible, but no decision was made to determine on a choice. This will be deferred until all the proposals are in. An adjourned meeting will be held on the 10th proximo, to open and consider the proposals and for such further action as may be necessary. An intermediate meeting for consultation will be held on Tuesday next. When the proposals advertised for are received the next duty of the Commissioners will be to transmit them to the Secretary of the Treasury with their joint recommendation. Some time will necessarily be occupied in reaching a final conclusion.

### THE OLD STORY IN A NEW PHASE.

**How a Farmer Bought Three Hundred Pounds of Cement—Signing an Order—The Sequel so the Telegraph Tells.**

Yesterday morning Henry Wolf, a farmer living in Ohio township, appeared before Alderman Melkisters and related that he was swindled out of one hundred and fifty dollars, by the notorious note game and agency business. It is some, what queer that men living in this county, where so many newspapers abound, should be green enough to bite at the agency bait. He states that he believes the parties to be D. McDonald and T. F. Holmes alias Meek, now in the Butler county jail awaiting a trial for the same offence. It appears that these men stopped at his house, introduced themselves as agents for a Roofing Company in Cleveland, and after dickering with him for some time, offered to send him three hundred pounds of cement to try if he would sign an order, which same he did to his sorrow, as he is now called upon to pay that that little bill; but worse than all, he never got that roofing cement. The Alderman thinks that with good success he may get hold of the perpetrators, but he cautions all to let loose from his country justice. Mr. Wolf returned to Ohio township last evening vowing he will never be interviewed by an agent or agents of any kind, that he will insure his life, and erect an immense barricade before his door displaying the black flag and sign, "Agents—Beware!"

### FIENDISH MALICE.

**Dastardly Attempt to Wreck a Train—Miraculous Escape of a Load of Passengers.**

Last evening, as the Chicago mail train on the Fort Wayne road, due here at 8:35, was coming east in the vicinity of Beaver Falls, the train had a remarkable escape from an accident which might have been accompanied by most frightful results. The train had left Beaver Falls station, and was rupning at a tolerably rapid rate, having about gotten under headway, when the engineer's attention was attracted by some dark and suspicious looking object on the track a short distance ahead. By the headlight of the locomotive it was visible, and suspecting something wrong, he immediately attempted attempted to check up. The distance was so short and the momentum of the train too great to stop it before reaching the spot. The object, however, gave way and was pushed ahead by the wheels of the locomotive. Upon examining the object the engineer found it to be an iron rail laid squarely across the track, evidently with the intention of throwing off the train. The cars were crowded with passengers, many of whom were ministers returning from the Conference at Salem. The scene which the cowardly perpetrator had chosen cesured the most terrible results had his fiendish purpose succeeded. The passengers were not informed of the affair until assured that the danger was over. The feeling among them may be imagined.

## M. E. CONFERENCE.

**Saturday Afternoon—W. F. M. Society—Addresses—Evening—Church Extension Addresses—Singing—Sunday Services—Bishop's Sermon—Preaching in Other Churches — Conference Proceedings—Districts Represented—Committees Report, &c.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

SALEM, OHIO, MONDAY, March 24, 1873.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting on behalf of the Ladies Foreign Missionary Society was held. It was largely attended. Rev. W. A. Davidson presided, and addresses were made by Revs. Waugh and Mansell, Missionaries from India.

In the evening the anniversary of the Church Extension Society was held. A crowded house. Rev. W. A. Davidson was in the chair, and Rev. W. H. Locke, the Secretary, made the report. The society is doing a good work.

Revs. Tickhell, Vernon, and Deems delivered the addresses. These were capital. Some charming singing was done by Col. Danks. He has a powerful voice, needing more careful cultivation in order to bring out its finest and most effective tones. The Colonel can sing himself through the world—his voice of itself is a fortune.

Yesterday, Sunday, was rather pleasant. It was sunshiny most of the day. A very interesting experience meeting was held for the M. E. Church at 8 o'clock A. M. At 10 o'clock Bishop Harris preached. His sermon was clear, practical and earnest.

A class of some twenty or more were ordained deacons.

At three o'clock Dr. Wentworth preached a sermon on Singing. It was queer and good. The Doctor is editor of the Ladies' Repository at Cincinnati, and a man of marked ability. His appearance this period will not attempt to describe. It is no use. At night Dr. C. A. Holmes preached.

Sermons were delivered in the Presbyterian church by Drs. Dempsey and Davidson. In the Baptist by Revs. E. Miller, Leonard, and Vernon. Other churches were also supplied by members of the Conference.

The churches were all well attended.

This morning the Conference met at the usual hour. Rev. D. Hess, presiding elder of the Steubenville district, represented his work as in a prosperous condition. He was sorry that the collection for superannuated purposes had fallen short. He reported that a bequest of $10,000 had been made by Stephen Ford, of Jefferson county, Ohio, to the Missionary Society, and also $5,000 to the Church Extension Society.

Rev. A. L. Petty, Presiding Elder of the Cambridge District, said his work was encouraging. He was sorry that his collections were not larger.

Rev. S. Burt represented the Barnesville District. He gave a minute and satisfactory account of the work.

Rev. T. M. Hudson addressed the Conference. He said he had now been in connection with the Conference for eighteen years, and that he felt he must ask a superannuated relation. He spoke feelingly, and his remarks produced a profound impression on the Conference. Brother Hudson is a grand old man.

The Conference agreed to raise for Conference claimants for the coming year $11,000.

Dr. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Memorials presented the report. J. R. Kerns had died during the year—an amiable good man. R. Cunningham had also died—an able preacher and a successful pastor. His end was peace.

Blairsville, Pa., was fixed as the place of holding the next session of the Conference.

Conference adjourned. AMICUS.

**Sermons—Temperance Meeting—Hutchinson Family—Conference met—Further Reports from the Committees—Preachers Admitted to the Conference—Winding up Business—Reading the Appointments.**

SALEM, O., TUESDAY, March 25, 1873.

Dr. W. B. Watkins, yesterday afternoon, preached the annual Missionary Sermon. It was an excellent discourse.

In the evening Dr. Moffat preached. A Temperance meeting held in the Baptist church. Rev. W. A. Davidson was called to preside. Earnest addresses were delivered by several persons, all advocating prohibition. The meeting was enthusiastic. Near the close the Hutchinson Family came in and sang two of their soul-stirring temperance songs.

Conference met at the usual time this morning. The Board of Managers of the Church Extension was announced by the Bishop—Rev. J. W. Baker, President, and Mr. Alex. Bradley, Treasurer.

The report on Education was made. It represents that the institutions under the patronage of the Conference are in a prosperous condition.

On that part of the report referring to Allegheny, a discussion arose. Drs. Wheeler and Wythe, of the Erie Conference, were permitted to speak on the question. The whole report was adopted.

A. M. Gregg was expelled from the ministry and the church for deserting his wife.

Revs. R. Morrow, Henry Long and J. Z. Moore were granted a supernumerary relation.

M. C. Lightner, Thompson F. Pershing, A. H. Miller, W. Bedall, S. P. Marsh, I. K. Rider, J. W. Robins, E. S. Ross, J. Charlton, and L. Timberlake were received on trial in Conference.

The Conference then took a recess until half-past one o'clock, when, upon re-assembling and the disposal of some routine business, there were read the

**Appointments for 1873.**

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

S. F. MINOR, P. E.
Liberty street—A. Riley.
Arch Street—J. A. Miller.
South Common—J. W. Baker.
North Avenue—C. A. Holmes.
Union M. E.—I. N. Baird.
Simpson Chapel—E. A. Johnson.
Wood's Run—M. L. Weekly.
Allegheny Circuit—J. W. Kessler.
Sewickleyville—J. R. Mills.
Bellevue and Blackburn—G. W. Swift.
Freedom—R. Cartwright.
Beaver—W. Lynch.
Bridgewater—D. L. Dempsey.
Rochester—T. H. Hodgson.
New Brighton—J. L. Deems.
Beaver Falls—W. B. Grace.
Enon Valley—J. G. Gogley.
Darlington and Concord—R. Jordan.
Leetonia—J. Coll.
Columbiana—W. Darby, J. S. Ross.
Salem—T. N. Boyle.
Charles Thorn, Agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society and Member of Sewickleyville Quarterly Conference.

J. A. Swaney, Missionary to South America and Member of the Arch Street Quarterly Conference.

R. T. Taylor, President of the Beaver College and Musical Institute, and Member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT.

W. COX, P. E.
Canton—First Church—C. W. Smith.
Canton—Second Church—G. A. Lowman.
Massillon—J. M. Carr.
Greentown—C. McCaslin.
Marlboro—J. Wright.
Alliance—W. H. Locke.
Mt. Union—W. Brown.
Damascusville—A. J. Lane.
New Lisbon—S. Y. Kennedy.
Hilton—J. D. Leggett.
Hanoverton—M. J. Stutts.
Salineville—S. Baker.
Carrollton—W. L. Dixon.
Minerva—G. W. Johnson.
Malvern—W. Bedall.
Waynesburg—A. E. Ward.
Sandville—W. H. Stuart.
New Cumberland—J. M. Bray.
Philadelphia Pistus—G. D. Kinnear.
Franklin and Brewsburg—W. K. Brown.
Sandy Valley—H. McCall.

O. N. Hartshorn, President of Mount Union College, and Member of Mount Union Quarterly Conference.

William Hunter, editor of Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, and Member of Alliance Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

JOHN WILLIAMS, P. E.
Kramer Chapel—J. S. Bracken.
Hamline, Chapel—H. L. Chapman.
Finley Chapel—J. B. Keys.
Thompson Chapel—J. Q. A. Miller.
Wellsville—Jas. Hollingshead.
East Liverpool—W. P. Turner.
Richmond—E. Ellison.
Harlem Springs—J. J. Jackson.
Whitneyville—D K Stevenson.
Smithfield—J. Connel.
Bloomfield—O. S. Bachtel.
New Somerset—G. W. Dennis.
Lansburg—A. Scott.
New Market—J. Stevens.
Leavittsville—J. H. White.
Hammondsville and Irondale—I. Paine.
East Springfield—I. S. Winters.
Smith's Ferry—J. B. Wallace.
Unionport—W. D. Sharkey.
Mt. Hope—R. S. Hogui.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

A. L. PETTY, P. E.
Cambridge—J. H. Conkle.
New Philadelphia—I. A. Pearce.
Cadiz—B. E. Edgell.
Asbury—J. Drummond.
Martin's Ferry—C. W. Miller.
Uhrichsville—S. Crouse.
Quaker City—H. Easton.
Winchester—J. E. Starkey.
Washington—C. H. Felit.
Adamsville—J. K. Poland. I. W. Rader.
East Plainfield—A. V. Galbraith.
Millersville—J. W. Weaver.
Liberty—I. N. McAbee.
Deersville—J. H. Doan, one to be supplied.
New Athens—T. W. Anderson.
Warrenton—John Charlton.
West Wheeling and Mount Pleasant—W. E. Peregoy.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

S. BURT, P. E.
Barnesville—J. S. Lemmon.
Bridgeport—W. F. Lauck.
Bellair—J. H. Rogers.
St. Clairsville—D. Vail.
Fairview—P. G. Edmonds.
Morristown—D. A. Pierce.
Belmont—J. R. Cooper.
Woodfield—H. J. Smith.
Somerton—M. J. Ingram.
Barnesville Circuit—H. H. Pershing.
Hendrysburg—D. Rhodes.
Beallsville—W. Gamble.
Hannibal—E. M. Freshwater.
Clarington—J. Shaw.
Centerville—J. E. Hollister, one to be supplied.
Moorfield—W. Smith.
Freeport—F. I. Swarey.
Powhattan—D. A. Wright.
Antioch—J. I. Wilson.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

S. M. HICKMAN, P. E.
McConnellsville—A. R. Chapman.
Beverly—T. Finley.
Uniontville—W. S. Cummings.
Mt. Zion—N. Worthington.
Morgan—R. S. Strahl.
Rich Hill—J. W. Fouts.
Bethel—L. B. King.
Senora—J. B. Webster.
Duncan's Falls—D. Jordan.
Senecaville—G. G. Watters.
Quaker City—M. C. Gimes.
Summerfield—W. H. Marcus.
Stafford—L. Timberlake.
Caldwell—D. C. Knowles.
Macksburg—F. D. East.
Salem—A. D. McCormick.
Lebanon—W. A. Webster.
Newport—J. W. Robins.
Sand Hill—H. M. Rader.
Brownsville—W. Piggot.
Adna B. Leonard transferred to John Street Church, Cincinnati.
J. R. Thompson transferred to Wheeling, West Va.
W. L. Suits transferred to Colorado Conference.
M. C. Harris goes out as a Missionary to Japan.
L. M. Gardner transferred to Baltimore Conference.
G. A. Sheets transferred to Minnesota Conference.
O gar Alson transferred to Erie Conference.

## POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

**Brief Mention of Criminalities.**

THE Mayor disposed of twenty-three common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

THOMAS SANDERS was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by the Allegheny Mayor, yesterday, for disorderly conduct.

JACOB CLARK, for being disorderly, has retired thirty days to Claremont at the special request of Deputy Mayor Irwin.

BEFORE Deputy Mayor Irwin, Patrick Lodgate has been charged by Michael O'Neil with an assault and battery upon his son. Warrant issued.

MICHAEL SHEHAN, before Alderman Taylor, has lodged an information against John King for assault and battery. Arrested and held for a hearing.

LOUIS HILEY, before Alderman Straub, is charged by John W. Ainsworth with assault and battery. The parties reside in Manchester. Warrant issued.

JOHN RITER, before the Allegheny Mayor has made an information charging Henry Brown with the larceny of a raft of lumber, valued at five hundred dollars.

DETECTIVE HERRON arrested a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, yesterday, for stealing a saw from a caboose car. The thief was attempting to pawn the tool for a hundred "tobies."

RACHEL KINNEY has entered a complaint before Alderman McMasters charging Eliza Butler with assault and battery. Eliza has also entered a counter complaint before the same 'Squire, and now they both languish in jail awaiting a hearing.

A WOMAN giving her name as Mrs. Ryan, was caught yesterday filling a large basket with goods while unnoticed, at Semple's store, on Federal street, Allegheny. It is supposed she is suffering from *monomania*, which same the Mayor will investigate this morning.

A YOUNG man, giving his name as John Miller, yesterday entered a house in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, while only a young lady and her sister were present. While the latter was up stairs, the young man took indecent liberties with the young lady. She, however, screamed lustily, which caused him to desist and rapidly leave the house. The aunt came down when she heard the cries, and shortly after her uncle came in, but the fiend on the street escaped. He was followed up, and shortly after arrested and placed in the lockup for a hearing this morning before the Mayor.

## PERSONAL.

***U. S. Commissioner H. D. Gamble was married yesterday at Rostrover, Westmoreland county to Emma Dana, of Rostrover.

***Mr. Harry Watson, our old friend and associate, now of the Greenville *Argus*, favored us with a call last evening.

***John Frew, Esq., of Frew, Hagans & Hall, publishers of that venerable, able and staunch Republican journal, the Wheeling *Daily Intelligencer*, was a welcome visitor to our sanctum yesterday. Mr. Frew, besides being himself a first-class practical printer, wields the pen of a ready writer. His paper is one of the best on our exchange list.

**Seventh Ward Temperance Alliance.**

At a meeting of the citizens of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, in favor of Temperance, held in Alderman W. J. Logan's office, No. 112 Wylie avenue, on March 24th, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, At the late election, held Friday, March 21st, 1873, it was decided by a large majority in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny in favor of continuing the sale of intoxicating liquors for three years to come; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, as temperance men, do not recognize this fact as a discouraging one, but rather as discipline which will eventually lead us to glorious victory.

*Resolved*, That we enlist ourselves as enemies to the liquor traffic, and we will use every effort in our power to put down that traffic, which (although legalized by the vote on last Friday) is a curse to our ward, our city, our country, and to the world; and in so doing we take no little encouragement from the fact that right is might, and in God's time must prevail.

*Resolved*, That we most cheerfully recognize in Alderman W. J. Logan and officer John George two faithful and efficient friends of temperance, who on March 21st, 1873, rendered the cause valuable service, and we hereby return them our unfeigned thanks.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the Temperance Alliance, with one hundred and three dollars and six cents ($103.06) to be used as they best see fit.

*Resolved further*, That we bid the Temperance Alliance, and all friends of temperance, God's speed in the good work.

W. M. GRAY,
ELIAS T. HUNZEKER,
FRANK A. MILLER, } Com.

**Twenty-five per cent. discount** to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent

**Arizona Diamonds,**

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

## THE COURTS.

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWELL.

Yesterday morning during the progress of the trial of J. Y. McLaughlin, the facts of which case we have reported, the motion to quash the indictment was renewed, and the Court reconsidered its action in the first instance, granted the motion and honorably discharged the defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. R. A. J. Cain, indicted for the larceny of a lot of coal belonging to Adam Nauman, of Shaler township, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Allen Dunn plead *nolle contendere* to the charge of the larceny of an overcoat valued at twenty dollars and belonging to James M. Dunn.

The same party also plead *nolle contendere* to the larceny of an overcoat and wallet belonging to Alexander M. King, and to the larceny of an overcoat valued at sixteen dollars belonging to Robert McCutcheon. He was remanded for sentence.

Richard E. Pomeroy, charged with selling liquor to minors on the oath of Matthew McCutcheon, was acquitted of the charge, and the costs ordered to be divided equally between the prosecutor and defendant.

George Volkman was acquitted of the charge of larceny by bailee preferred against him by P. Fagendarm.

Henry Redpath was next placed on trial on a charge of fornication and bastardy on oath of Rachel Jones. Verdict of guilty.

Edward Hare and Edwin Jones, charged with the larceny of a game rooster, the property of Wm. Brooks, plead *nolle contendere*. Remanded for sentence.

Samuel Boyd, charged with the larceny, on oath of Richard Bratton, of a game rooster in Sewickley Borough, was acquitted.

*Trial List for To-day.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew Pattinson | Louis Miller (2.) |
| Wm. Montgomery | Martin Connelly et al. |
| Andrew B. English | Harry Ingram |
| Aaron Steel. | Frank Murphy et al. |
| James Divin. | John Cook. |
| Henry Dowey. | John Lane. |
| William Lutz. | A. McCandless. |
| David Brown. | John Wallace. |
| Lorenzo Ward et al. | Philip Dougherty. |
| Lorenzo Kruzman (4.) | Pat Brannan et al. |

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES COLLIER AND STOWE.

Joseph Hastings against H. T. Morris, reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff for $70 93.

Alexander Payne vs. Alexander Patterson, et al; action on bank account. Verdict for defendants.

The first new case taken up was that of the School Directors of Lower St. Clair township vs. John Allen; action on a township bond. Verdict for defendant as to John Allen and Joseph Scheil, and to plaintiff as to John Scheil, and damages assessed against him to the amount of $468 55.

In the matter of appointing a Fire Marshal for 1873, Joseph A. Butler was appointed and filed his bond.

Mary Jane Wilson, Executrix against John Sharkey. Action on three promissory notes. Verdict for defendant.

*Trial List for To-day.*

205. Orbeth & Co. vs. Dunn.
120. Luzei & Co. vs. McDonald.
154. Stanbury & Cox vs. Sehel, et al.
165. Lewis vs. Rattigan.
204. McGovern vs. City Bank.
3. Blume vs. Chamberg.
4. Stone, et al. vs. Willock & Co.
11. Burns, et al. vs. O'Neal.
12. Dalph & Brown vs. Brinkhard.
13. George vs. Martin.
14. Nicholson vs. Bigley.
15. Edmundson vs. Jones.
16. Weisenberger vs. Praetsch, atg.
17. Bleblong vs. Arguile, et al.
18. Happe vs. Hungerman.
122. Meik vs. McComas.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of George W. Coffin vs. Atkinson & Haigh, the jury returned a verdict for $694 in favor of plaintiff, being the amount of the note with interest.

The next case taken up was that of W. Peters vs. Wm. Watson. This is an action to recover contract price for building a house. On trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

117. Heard & Co. vs. Gearing et ux.
120. R. Middleton vs. W. Bavell et al.
127. W. M. Johnston vs. McKinney & Sons.
133. A. A. Hanley vs. A. J. Hagan.
134. Alexander Stewart vs. C. Hosack et al.
177. City of Allegheny vs. W. McCreery.
147. Joseph Hastings vs. Pierce Lamont.
185. Simon Jacob vs. Adams Express Co.

### Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening, Miss Neilson made her second appearance as *Juliet* to a house crowded in every part, the inclemency of the weather being no bar to her great attraction. Of her acting, we can only reiterate our previous statement, she is grand, powerful and effective. Her acting in the various passionate scenes of "Romeo and Juliet," especially in the last two acts, being such as to excite the highest enthusiasm of the audience. In the first act she does not show the powers of tragedy, as none are given her, but in the last two act she rises to the grandeur of the situation, and we see her eminently an artiste fully master of the situation. Miss Neilson is gifted truly, and comes fully up to the popular expectation, hence we give to her the full credit of appliance. Messrs. Gotthold and Forsburg as *Romeo* and *Mercutio* are excellent, and the cast throughout is good. The same bill for the last time this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening Mrs. G. C. Howard appeared with a large audience to witness her characterization of Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She was well received. The cast generally was good, little Alice Newman as *Eva* being unexceptionably so. There will be a grand matinee this afternoon at two o'clock of the same play. Admission 25 and 50 cents. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to-night.

LIBRARY HALL.—The second and last concert of the Thomas Orchestra and the Rubenstein combination comes off this evening.

MRS. LOCKWOOD FRENCH.—This lady, well and favorably known as a reader and elocutionist, will give a reading at Library Hall on Friday evening, her selections comprise a choice variety from popular authors.

OLE BULL.—Mr A. T. Picket, the agent for this troupe is in town. He wishes to state he is the only authorized advance agent for the troupe, which will appear on the evenings of to-day, Wednesday and Thursday April 2d and 3d in a choice programme.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Last evening this house was not as well filled as the merits of the bills would warrant. The large troupe, of versatile children, Clinetop sisters and the various other artists, produced a programme which was highly enjoyable. This afternoon the grand Wednesday matinee.

LYCEUM VARIETIES.—The Zig Zags and other specialty artists engaged at this establishment are giving an acceptable entertainment this week. This afternoon the usual Wednesday matinee.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY.—The lecture season of the Mercantile Library course will close on Friday evening of this week, by a lecture on "Oratory" by Daniel Dougherty, he of the silver tongue. The lecturer and the subject are worthy and appropriate selections with which to close the course. The pleasure of the entertainment is to be greatly enhanced by the presence of the Great Western Band, which will furnish the music for the occasion, and will give a concert previous to the lecture.


### DUNLAP HATS.

**Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., Agents.**

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the fact that we have received from the house Dunlap & Co., New York, the *special agency* for their celebrated *Fifth Avenue Silk Hat.*

To those who enjoy wearing a good silk hat, we can commend it, and as a neat stylish hat, it has no equal.

We also sell their *Stiff Dress Hat*, which, with the usual styles we have in soft and stiff goods of our own design, makes a fine selection.

You are respectfully invited to call and examine the fine stock of Wm. Fleming & Co., 130 Wood street.


**How Pleasant it is**

to know what is revealed in the advertisement in to-day's GAZETTE of the Chatauqua Lake Ice Company, viz: that orders left at any of the various places named, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be promptly delivered of perfectly pure crystaline Chautauqua ice in beautiful cubic blocks. This ice is formed on the surface of a lake, itself a spring, or a reservoir of springs—a lake not fed from rivulets that drain the surface, but from submarine springs, and is consequently of rare purity. Our citizens will do well to put in their orders without delay for a season's supply.

**Letters Held for Postage.**—Statton & Miller, Lineville, Pa., 1c; Adam Born, Allegheny, Pa., 2c; W. Lucien Scaife, New Haven, Conn., 3c; John Spence, North Lamberthie, Wis., 3c; John Yundt, Sr., Shippensburg, Pa., 3c; Jacob Kaufman, McConnesburg, Pa., 3; Thomas J. Keeck, Ann Arbor, Mich., 3c.

**Brick Makers Meeting.**

The brick makers of Pittsburgh will meet on Thursday, March 27th, at four o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Dickson, First Avenue, Pittsburgh.


**The Following Machines**

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.


Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

**Grand Feature—Free Lunch.**

Messrs. Alfred Hyams & Co., the clever and generous hosts of the old Alden House, No. 124 Wood street, one of the most respectable and best managed houses in the city, have just inaugurated a warm noon-day free lunch for all comers, on the Boston plan, at the hours between ten and twelve o'clock daily. Their bar is at all times supplied with the very finest of foreign and domestic liquors, warranted to be pure and unadulterated. Call and see the original "*ein gesundheit*" and try the lunch. 6


**Arizona Diamonds,** set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

**Four dollars** as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

**Arizona Diamonds,**

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

**The first purchasers** will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

**Twenty cents** returned on every dollar at McCrum & Carlisle's great sale.

**Arizona Diamonds,**

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.

**A saving of twenty-five per cent.** to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

**Arizona Diamonds,**

Watches and jewelry at auction, 38 Fifth avenue.


## BREVITIES.

....Wheeling has a sensation in the shape of a two-legged horse.

....Yesterday was Annunciation Day, which, in the old style calendar, begun the year.

....Those evening bells of Trinity Church sound sweetly as they ring out these Lenten evenings.

....Orphans from Allegheny county can be admitted to Girard College on proper recommendation and application.

....Mercer county gives 700 majority against license, with three districts to hear from, which will probably increase it fifty votes.

....In Meadville no less than four hundred executions on real estate will be issued by the Sheriff next month. Rather bad omen for its prosperity.

....Jennie McConnell, the little girl who was mentioned yesterday as having disappeared from her home in East Birmingham, turns up at the Home for the Friendless, in Allegheny city, to which institution she obtained admission by relating that she left home on account of receiving cruel treatment.

....Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Henry Schmitt filed an affidavit in the District Court alleging that he had been slandered by Benjamin Ribel. The charge was to the effect that Ribel had applied for a divorce from his wife and had charged her with having committed adultery with the plaintiff—which plaintiff pronounces false and slanderous. Capias was issued.

....By reference to our Court proceedings it will be seen that Mr. J. Y. McLaughlin, who was charged with the very serious offense of embezzling, has been the second time honorably acquitted, even before the case went to the jury. The friends of the gentleman from the first anticipated such a result of the litigation against him, and the fact that the case has failed twice but justifies their confidence.

....A meeting of the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils was held on Monday evening, at which contracts for supplies for the water department for the ensuing year were awarded. The contract for furnishing all the pipe, branches, etc., needed during the year was awarded to Wm. Smith & Sons. J. B. Hutchinson & Co. received the contract for furnishing stop cocks, fire plugs and boiler feeders. The contract for ferrules was awarded to J. H. Davis. The contract for furnishing stop cocks and fire plug boxes was given to J. G. Downing.

....A Seventh ward correspondent requests us to call the attention of the Board of Health to the filthy condition of an alley opening into Franklin street, between Elm and Congress streets. It is alleged that "the accumulations of filth of many months have been allowed to remain, until the foul smell arising has become a source of complaint to the entire neighborhood, so much so that fears are entertained that an epidemic may break out at any time." Our correspondent should have gone direct to the Health officer, whose duty it is to abate such nuisances.

....On Monday night a lot of cigars were stolen from a freight car on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Thirty-eighth street. Suspicion rested upon four boys living in the neighborhood, and yesterday one of them was arrested by officer Hoey with five hundred cigars in his possession. He was lodged in the Seventeenth ward station house for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols. The other three will probably be arrested soon. The authorities think they have at last obtained a clue to similar larcenies which have been committed in this neighborhood for some months.

....The Philadelphia Courts have decided that where a seat has been sold as a reserved one to any third party for any piece of amusement, that it remains the property of such purchaser during the performance, and that no ejection from it of a party that takes it can be construed as an assault by the usher. It was also decided that the management of a theatre is not compelled to ticket as "taken" the particular seats previously reserved, and has the right to locate those who only buy general tickets in any seats in the department for which they call.

....On Friday last occurred the vernal equinox, and its regulation for variety was fully sustained. The day and night is of equal length, the sun rising at six o'clock in the morning and setting at six in the evening. From this time the sun will recede from the equator until the 21st day of June, when the longest days and days will have reached their greatest length. From that time the action of the earth will cause an approach of the sun to the equator until the autumnal equinox, and the nights will continue to lengthen until the winter solstice. Now that the usual equinox has passed, fair weather may be expected, and the gardener is measurably assured in putting the seeds for early vegetables in the ground. A few more weeks now and the daffy, and the daffodil, and the crocus will open their petals under the genial sunshine of the spring, the happy and welcome harbingers of the season of flowers, and the forerunners of the harvest of fruits and cereals which a kind Providence has given to the dwellers upon the earth.


**Delivery Wagons**

are made a specialty by Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., of the Novelty Carriage Works. Hundreds of this class of wagons made at their shops, are how in use in the city. They are gotten up especially for use in the city, and possesses some qualities not to be found in the wagons of other wagons made for this purpose. Merchants who need such vehicles should call and examine these wagons at the works on Center street, near Penn avenue, and opposite the Allegheny cemetery entrance.

The Great Closing Sale at Macrum & Carlisle's has proved an immense success. Crowds of ladies throng the store from morning till night, and seem delighted with the elegant goods at such a large discount.


## BOSTON.

**An Embezzler Held to Bail—The B., H. & E. R. R. in Court—U. S. vs. the U. P. R. R.**

BOSTON, March 26.—Mr. John Savage, Jr., late Cashier of the Lechmere (Mass.) National Bank, was on Tuesday